

'WAR BETWEEN THE U. S. AND GERMANY VIRTUALLY EXISTS,' DECLARES REUTER'S

NEW RUSSIA FREED BY POPULAR RULE FROM CENSORSHIPS

Military One Alone Is Al-
lowed By Government
To Remain

FILLING COFFERS

Generous Gifts For Public
Good; Bank Group Gives
Million Roubles

FINNISH LIBERTY

Tabled for Early Consider-
ation; Release Diet's
Former President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, March 19.—The public is
making generous donations for the
common weal. A group of banks has
given M. Kerensky one million
Roubles for political purposes.

The prayers for the Tsar and the
Imperial Family have been replaced
in the Church Service by prayers for
Great Russia and her rulers.

Hundreds of political prisoners have
been released in Moscow. 1,700
criminals also escaped, but most of
them have been re-arrested.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of
Justice, has ordered the Tobolsk
District Court to immediately release
Svinhuyar, the ex-President of the
Finnish Diet and to arrange for his
journey to Petrograd. The Cabinet
will shortly discuss the question of
issuing a manifesto concerning the
liberties of Finland and purporting
to be signed by Baron Rosen,
formerly Ambassador at Washing-
ton, with a view to his appointment
as Governor-General.

At Kieff, the police unanimously
supported the new Government. At
some points in the provinces, the
abdication manifesto was read from
the stages of the theaters and caused
tremendous enthusiasm.

An auspicious incident occurred in
Petrograd during the week-end. When
a procession of five thousand officers
was going to the Duma, to declare
adherence to the new Government,
they met a column of troops returning
from the Duma. The latter halted
and cheered them enthusiastically.

Fix Food Prices
Prices have been fixed for staple
food-stuffs.

The Government has suppressed all
censorships, except the military one.

A committee of arts and letters,
presided over by Maxim Gorky, has
been formed to ensure the safeguard-
ing of palaces and artistic property.

The detective and gendarmie
services are being re-organized. Their
former members are being
sent to the front.

The reactionary Metropolitans of
Petrograd and Moscow have been
compulsorily retired. The Presidents
of the Zemstvos, or the Mayors, are
replacing the Governors of the Pro-
vinces in the management of food-
stuffs.

Khabaloff's Defiance

London, March 19.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at Petrograd tells a
graphic story of the fighting for the
Admiralty, the last stronghold of the
troops of the old regime.

At the first sign of a revolutionary
movement in the army, General
Khabaloff, commanding the troops in
Petrograd, over-riding the opposition
of the naval officials, ordered a strong
force of all arms to occupy the Ad-
miralty. Fourteen cannon and twelve
machine-guns were posted in the main
entrance.

The Revolutionaries began the
siege on the following morning and
there was a duel between machine-
guns and rifles throughout that day
and night, but the superior number
of the Revolutionaries resulted in the
gradual exhaustion of the defenders.
20 Minutes to Surrender

At daybreak, the Minister of Marine
was notified that, unless the Ad-
miralty was evacuated by 10 o'clock,
it would be shelled.

(Continued on Page 5)

French Liberate 100 Towns In Three Days' Fighting; Nesle and Noyon Captured

Advance Unchecked; Ghastly Evidence Of Pillage;
British Find All Wells Poisoned with Arsenic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 19.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday even-
ing reported: The French advance
continued on a front of over sixty
kilometers, between the Aisne and
the Somme. North of the Aisne,
French cavalry entered Nesle.

We immediately threw out patrols
towards the Somme (eastwards),
which fought several engagements
with the enemy's rear-guards. The
latter resisted feebly. The French
advanced twenty kilometers, north-
east of Lassigny, in the direction of
Ham.

Further south, our cavalry and
light detachments, following the
valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon at
10 o'clock this morning. Between
the Oise and Soissons, the whole
German first line, with the villages
of Carlepont, Moram and Nouvron
Vinje, fell into our hands. We gained
a footing on the plateau north of
Soissons and occupied Crouy.

We easily repulsed an attack made
by the enemy near Rheims. There
were lively artillery actions in the
Champagne and at Verdun. A Ger-
man attack at Chambray collapsed.

Pursuit Is Unchecked

The communiqué this afternoon
reported: Our light detachments,
keeping in close touch with the
enemy, continued to advance with-
out stopping. We have reached the
Ham to Nesle railway, east of Nesle,
at several points.

We occupied Guiscard, north of
Noyon and advanced our patrols
along the national road of St.
Quentin. We captured the second
German position east of the Oise.

We have now liberated about a
hundred French townships and
villages during the last three days.
The enemy have shamefully de-
stroyed and pillaged many localities.
Thousands of inhabitants whom the

Germans have been unable to drive
away are coming to welcome us.
After a violent bombardment, the
Germans, yesterday evening, made a
powerful attack on the Avocourt to
Mort Homme front. Our barrage and
machine-gun fire smashed their
waves of assault on the greater part
of the front, before they could reach
our lines and inflicted heavy losses
on the enemy.

Germans Penetrate Line

In the direction of Hill 304 and on
the edge of Avocourt Wood, where
parties of the enemy succeeded in
penetrating our lines, on a front of
about 200 meters, lively hand-to-hand
fighting occurred, in consequence
of which the enemy were partly driven
out of our advanced elements.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought
down. Our air-squadrons bombed the
factories and foundries at Thionville,
in the Briey Basin and convoys and
marching enemy troops in the region
of Guiscard.

Affecting scenes occurred during
the entry of the French into the
towns they have reconquered, the in-
habitants showing great joy and ac-
claiming their liberators. Noyon,
which was intact, before the war had
6,000 inhabitants and now has
10,000, the Germans having con-
centrated the inhabitants of the
neighboring villages there.

The General who entered Noyon
was General Fayolle, who distin-
guished himself in the Somme
offensive, at the head of the Sixth
French Army.

Map Changes Hourly

London, March 19.—Events on the
western front are moving with be-
wildering rapidity and well-known
lines on the maps are changing
hourly. The Germans still cling to
the formula that they are withdraw-

(Continued on Page 2)

Last Zeppelin Raid Biggest Failure Yet

Germans, However, Claim To
Have Bombarded London
And Paralyzed Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—No further
official statement has been issued
regarding the Zeppelin raid on the
17th, but unofficial reports indicate
that it did the least damage of any
up to the present.

A German official communiqué re-
ports: "Our Zeppelins, on Friday
night, dropped bombs on London and
the south-eastern counties of Eng-
land and returned safely, despite the
furious fire of the defensive guns.
The British air-men were unable to
approach our air-ships. Both the
Thames and darkened London
were distinctly visible."

Nothing is known in London to
confirm the above.

Will Put 700 Interned German Seamen in U.S. Under Guard of Forts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 18.—Seven
hundred German sailors interned in
the Philadelphia Navy Yard are
being removed to some forts in
Georgia, where regulars will guard
them.

AUSTRALIANS SEEKING BUSINESS WITH INDIA

Commonwealth Sends Delegate
To Arrange for Closer
Trade Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Batavia, March 19.—A repre-
sentative of the Commonwealth of
Australia is proceeding to India, on
a mission to arrange closer trade
relations between India and Australia.

Von Hintze Protests At Vessels' Seizure

Objects to China's Action Be-
fore Diplomatic Relations
Had Been Broken Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 20.—It is understood
that the German Minister, von
Hintze, through the Dutch Minister,
has protested against the action of
the Chinese naval authorities in tak-
ing over the German ships in Chinese
waters before the severance of
diplomatic relations.

Despite constant requests made by
the Government to the Provinces to
remit funds to Peking, only about
eight, up to the present, have re-
sponded and they have remitted much
smaller amounts than were expected.

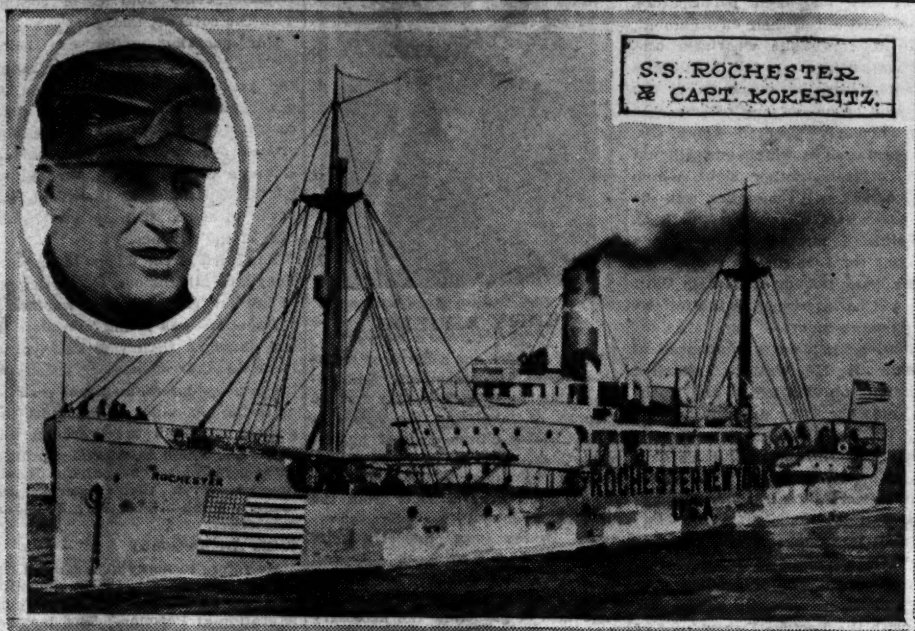
Since the severance of diplomatic
relations between Germany and
China, the provincial authorities have
succeeded in applying for an increase
in the amount estimated for their
expenditure, on the ground that the
situation requires special precau-
tionary measures. Most of these
demands have been rejected.

Vice-President Urges Caution

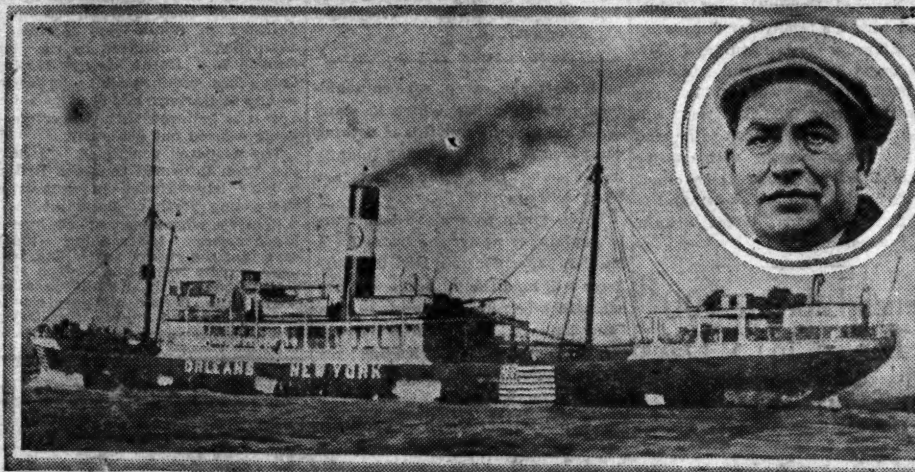
The Sinwanpao says that Vice-
President Feng Kuo-chang and Gen.
Chang Hsun have wired to the
Peking Government that the Russian
political changes will affect the
European war more or less and if
the Government fails to get the
rights China demands in joining the
Entente Powers she should change
her policy and not obstinately stick
to the present one or she will be in
danger. It is also reported that they
have wired to Liang Chi-chiao asking
him to state his views at this critical
moment when there is necessity to
consider the foreign policy of China.

German Military Goods
The Tsinghua Sinpao Peking cor-
respondent wires that the Army
Department has proposed to compile
rules to deal with all the military
supplies and military goods now in
the hands of Germans in China, both
official and private owned, and will
instruct all provinces to deal with
them accordingly.

First American Ships to Dare Submarine Zone



S.S. ROCHESTER
& CAPT. KOKERITZ.



S.S. ORLEANS & CAPT. TUCKER.

Above is a photograph of the American liner Rochester and Captain Kokeritz, her commander, as they
looked when the vessel left for Europe. Note the markings on the ship, which do not conform with the Ger-
man orders.

The fate of the vessel, in company with that of the Orleans (Capt. Tucker) of the same line, was awaited
with interest by official Washington and the entire country. Both vessels arrived safely at Bordeaux where
they were given a notable reception by the French.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE NOW £6,000,000 DAILY

National Debt Stands at Total
Of £3,900,000,000; Country
Is Owed £964,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—In the House
of Commons, today, in reply to Mr.
Reginald McKenna, Mr. A. Bonar
Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer,
stated that the national expenditure
from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917,
was approximately six million pounds
sterling daily.

The nominal total of the national
debt at March 31 would be
approximately £3,900,000,000. He
estimated the debt due to Great
Britain by her allies and the Domin-
ions, in respect of advances, as
approximately £964,000,000.

Fast Pushing Turks Back Across Border

Are Dislodged From Number Of
Frontier Positions; Haruna-
bad Is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—(By wireless).
—A Russian official communiqué re-
ports: We dislodged the Turks from
a number of positions southward of
Bana, on the Turco-Persian frontier.
The enemy are retiring towards
Pendshevin. We have occupied
Harunabad, south-west of Kerman-
shah.

Chinese Parliament To Reopen April 8

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 19.—April 8 has
been fixed as the date for the opening
of the Parliamentary sessions.
Newly elected Senators replacing
one-third of the present members will
enter the House on that date.

U.S. Railwaymen Get Demands; Big Strike Is Brought to Finish

Wilson Insisted on Settlement
As National Defences
Were Imperilled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, March 18.—The rail-
way strike is over. The agreement
grants the men an eight-hour day
and over-time pay of at least one and
one-eighth of their daily rate per
hour.

Washington, March 19.—In view of
the seriousness of the situation,
President Wilson, on Sunday, deter-
mined that the railway strike must
be prevented at all hazards and the
railway managers authorized the
mediators to make whatever arrange-
ments were necessary with the
men's unions to prevent a strike, as
the uninterrupted and efficient
operation of the railways is indis-
pensable to national defence.

MORE FREIGHT FOR SHANGHAI

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has de-
cided to increase the number of
steamers between Kobe and Shang-
hai by three ships so as to carry all
the cargoes now piled up at Kobe.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava ... Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ... Mar. 31
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
The American mail is due here
on or about March 24, per O.S.K.
s.s. Chicago Maru.

RIBOT IS NEW FRENCH PREMIER; SAME POLICY

Briand's Resignation Largely
Result of Personal Jeal-
ousies and Enmities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 19.—The resignation
of the French Cabinet in no way
affects the war policy. M. Ribot is
forming a Cabinet.

London, March 19.—The resig-
nation of the French Premier, M.
Briand, is scarcely understood. It
seems to be due largely to personal
jealousies and enmities.

The sober Paris journals regret
his resignation at the present
juncture, but the whole press em-
phasizes that it means no diminution
in the enthusiasm with which the
war is being carried on. The English
press abstains from comment.

Destroyers in Raid Upon British Coast

Off After 5 Minutes, Firing 9
Shells and Only Causing
Slight Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—The Press
Bureau announces that enemy
destroyers approached the coast of
Kent, at 12.45 yesterday morning and
fired shells at the coast-towns. There
were no casualties. Slight damage
was done to three houses.
The raid lasted for five minutes.
Nine shells were fired.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was 58.5
and the minimum 36.0, the figures
for the corresponding day last year
being respectively 47.9 and 38.7.

PRESIDENT TO CALL CONGRESS AT ONCE; U-BOAT HUNT NEXT

Ruthless Submarining Of
Three American Ships
Hastens Course

INEXCUSABLE ACTS

City of Memphis Torpedoed
In Daylight With
Flag Flying

'ON BRINK OF WAR'

Ambassador Gerard Returns
In Favor Of Universal
Training

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 19.—In view
of the ruthless submarining of three
American merchantmen, it is un-
officially admitted that a state of
war virtually exists between America
and Germany. Technically, the
United States remains in a position
of armed neutrality.

President Wilson contemplates an
immediate session of Congress, to
receive an address requesting au-
thority to adopt aggressive measures
against submarines. Merchantmen are
already being armed for self-defence.
The next move must be to send out
warships to search for submarines
and to clear the trans-Atlantic lanes.

London, March 19.—The Third
Engineer of the American steamer
City of Memphis states that the
torpedoing of the vessel was a de-
liberate outrage, in broad daylight.
The American flag was flying, the
Stars and Stripes were painted on the
sides of the vessel and also, in huge
letters, "U. S. A."

No Peril If Million Men Were Ready, Says Gerard

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, March 17.—"We are on
the brink of a war with Germany. I
believe decent German-Americans
will remain loyal to this country,"
Mr. Gerard declared, when he arrived
today in New York. There was an
extensive celebration in honor of Mr.
Gerard's home-coming.
Mr. Gerard expressed surprise to
find so little preparedness in the
United States; he advocated univer-
sal military training. He said: "If
we had a million men under arms, we
would not be on the brink of war."

RATE-PAYERS TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING TODAY

Eight resolutions are to be pro-
posed at the annual meeting of
Shanghai rate-payers at Town Hall
this afternoon, starting at 2 o'clock.
The first four are formal. The fifth
deals with the Budget. Notice of an
amendment to the latter has been
given by Mr. Ronald Macdonald, viz.:
"That the Council be authorised and
directed to arrange for the purchase, as
a playground for children, of the
piece of land known as Studley
Park, and that the appropriation for
Playgrounds for Children be in-
creased by such sum as is necessary for
the purpose."

By resolution 6, the Ratepayers
will be asked to authorise the Coun-
cil to raise a loan not exceeding Tls.
600,000 for the purchase and erec-
tion of additional electrical plant.
Resolutions 7, 8 and 9 will concern
the election of a Land Commissioner,
four Governors of General Hospital,
and two members of the Permanent
Education Committee—all for the
ensuing year.

The following resolution will be
proposed by Mr. E. S. Little at the
special meeting (adjourned from last
year) which has been called for
2.15 p.m.:—"That the Report of the
Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Com-
mittee, appointed by the Council in
pursuance of the Amendment to
Resolution III passed on March 21,
1916, be received and adopted and
that the Bye-laws therein recom-
mended for adoption be passed and
approved in substitution for the
Bye-laws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII
inclusive and XLII attached to the
Land Regulations which are hereby
repealed."

Capt. J.H. Wallace Describes Work by Y.M.C.A. in France

Former Campaigner in China Shows How Troops Marching to and From Trenches Are Entertained and Fed

Captain J. H. Wallace, for some time a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Nanking, Shanghai and Wuchang, writes from somewhere in France that he has had strenuous experiences during the past few months as Honorary Captain, senior officer of the Y.M.C.A. work for the Canadian troops in France. Captain Wallace was one of the first secretaries to go forward with the Canadian troops and as a result he has had great opportunities for service among the men in the camps of England and later at the front where huts have been established not far from the lines.

The extent of these operations of the Y.M.C.A. in behalf of the Canadian troops is shown by the fact that for the last three months of last year a total of more than a half million francs was expended. In a report received by the last mail Captain Wallace speaks of the activities of the past few months, and says:—

"As one looks back over this period easily the most outstanding service which our organization was able to perform was through our dugouts in the forward area. These numbered five from first to last, and were kept open day and night. Though they were often short of supplies owing to the difficulties of transport and to the large numbers of men served, they were a very great boon to the men under the very trying conditions which prevailed. Hot drinks and biscuits were served free from all of these to all who came in as far as lay in the power of the too limited staffs."

"One incident, amongst many similar ones, may be mentioned to illustrate the difficulties under which this work was carried out: It was particularly difficult to secure a sufficient supply of water with which to make hot drinks. One night when it was known that early in the morning there would be troops returning from the front line where there had been some particularly severe fighting, three of our officers themselves carried water for a distance of three hundred yards in the pouring rain and kept it up for four hours until they had sufficient to serve the men as they marched past."

"A little farther back where it was possible to open canteens in buildings or in tents, and where there were large concentrations of troops, long line-ups could be seen from morning till night waiting to get supplies from our canteens. With more adequate provision of staff and transport, probably double the service could have been rendered. Two of these marquees were riddled with fragments of bombs from an aeroplane but fortunately there were no serious casualties."

"Second only to the service rendered by our canteens was that of the concerts and entertainments conducted by our officers. We were particularly fortunate in having the services of the Canadian Military Concert Party, organized amongst the Canadian soldiers in England, for almost the whole of this period. They gave excellent concerts, not only in the Rest Area but also as close up to the front as it was possible to gather men together in large bodies. In addition there were other concert parties. One of our concert tents was in the middle of a great field

which was always crowded with troops either coming or going to the firing line. This tent was crowded nightly to capacity and besides men were often banked ten deep around the outside.

"To see these men, tired and shaken with the terrific events in which they had been participants, being lifted out of their environment, made to forget its weariness and tragedy, as they were led in choruses or entertained by songs under the direction of one of our officers who is particularly talented along this line, was a sight which one will not soon forget. Another sight, which you yourself will remember, was the old sugar refinery where our H. Q. was situated, packed with 1,500 men enjoying the free cinema show."

The many friends of Captain Wallace will be interested in the following announcement:—

"The engagement is announced of Captain J. H. Wallace, attached Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Kathleen, only surviving daughter of the late William Montgomery Coates, Fellow and Bursar of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Mrs. W. Montgomery Coates, Chelmsford, Essex, Northfolk."

Mr. J. H. Cole, who has been for ten years a secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, more recently in connection with the Lecture Department of the National Committee of China, sailed with his family for Canada on the Empress last Saturday. Mr. Cole has volunteered and has been accepted as a worker in the Canadian Army Y.M.C.A. and will begin at once his service for the troops. This work, with Major Gerald Birks of Montreal as chief, has its head offices in London and is working in Canada, Great Britain and France.

French Liberate 100 Towns in 3 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

ing according to plan, but there is no longer any doubt that a serious breach has been made in Germany's famous "Wall of Steel."

The breach extends from Monchy, south-west of Arras, to Noyon Plateau, a distance of about 100 miles as the trenches go. All the German armies in this sector are falling back towards the Belgian frontier, with the British and French cavalry in pursuit.

There is naturally no question of a German collapse, but their retreat is certain to have a demoralising influence on the harassed Germans, especially as the main direction of the Anglo-French offensive threatens a very vital part of the German line and likewise strikes at their communications. The Allies are now within eight miles of Saint Quentin and five miles of Cambrai, both very important centers.

The Germans have left an appalling scene of wanton destruction behind them. Everything possible has

To Tabulate American Losses in Mexico



HENRY BRUERE.
Photo by Davis & Shiford.

Henry Bruere and a corps of trained accountants accompany Ambassador Fletcher to Mexico City for the purpose of tabulating the losses of United States citizens caused by the revolutions that have torn the country asunder since the Maderos started to force Porfirio Diaz from the presidential chair.

Mr. Bruere was formerly city chamberlain of New York City and is considered one of the ablest accountants in the country. The huge task of gathering the necessary figures on which the United States will base her claims will be under his direction.

been destroyed, except wire entanglements and trenches, which in many cases are intact. But this is nothing compared to their crowning iniquity in poisoning the wells, which are filled with arsenic.

The German papers are laboriously explaining away the retreat. A Munich paper declares that the Germans still hold the initiative, as they can attack or retreat when they like. "Marshal von Hindenburg pursues his way undisturbed, leading his troops forward or backward, but certainly to victory."

Brisk Rearguard Actions

Reuter's correspondent, in a message sent this morning, reports:—"We continue to press hard on the heels of the retreating enemy. Our reconnoitering patrols, of whom there is a considerable force, are frequently meeting Uhlans, who are covering the German rearguard, with the result that there is much brisk fighting, but the main enemy forces decline action."

"Whatever may be the tactical scheme of the enemy, it is certain that we have forestalled them and are hustling them to a degree that they did not anticipate."

"The weather is still dry and very favorable for open fighting. Every movement of the Germans is being watched with catlike vigilance and all along the line we are prepared to pounce."

"Our patrols have crossed the Arras to Bapaume road and railway at many points and, although we

cannot yet claim to dominate these important roads, the Germans are certainly off them. In other words, the great salient has practically gone."

Retreat Extending

The British advance is resulting in a very wide extension of the German retreat. The northern and southern pivots of our forward move now represent nearly one-third of our whole line.

The enemy are falling back at a rate which is probably without precedent since the days succeeding the battle of the Marne. There is no doubt that the mobility of our advance has accelerated the retreat and has led them to quit strong defensive positions, rather than let our columns come into close contact with the covering line.

Our pursuing tactics are being greatly favored by the dry weather, the greatly improved condition of our communications and the comparatively good surface of the new ground over which we are moving. Reuter's correspondent, throughout all his experience at the front, has never witnessed such activity in the rear of the advance.

The spirit of the troops is buoyant. They are all anxious to participate in the new game of open warfare.

Bapaume was found considerably less damaged than was anticipated. Reuter's correspondent, specifying the latest progress, mentions a string of towns and villages, the most important of which are Peronne and Chaulnes, which have been captured. In one instance, our patrols caught the enemy in their trenches and made a bomb-attack, with considerable effect.

Wells Are Poisoned

He refers to many fires behind the enemy's lines, caused by burning villages, particularly a great conflagration at Peronne. The dastardly act of poisoning the wells in the course of their retreat, as perpetrated in South-West Africa, is again being committed by the Germans. The Royal Army Medical Corps has certified that the water supply at Barleux has been poisoned and it is believed that this crime is being carried out generally.

The despatch concludes: "I have just been informed that the British cavalry have ridden in pursuit of the enemy north of Bapaume."

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing today, says that the enemy are falling back more rapidly before the French than before the British and all the roads behind the fleeing foe are closely packed, day and night, with transport columns and guns, while, every-

where, the clouds of smoke on the horizon tell of preparations for further retreat. The destruction is proceeding systematically.

For instance, in the village of Candor, they burned the farms and waggons, destroyed machinery and everything useful and also carried off boys approaching military age, besides the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. Previously, they had not only seized all the people's produce, but also the supplies of the American Relief Committee, forcing everybody to work in return for three-quarters of a pound of bread a day.

'Hesitating Pursuers'

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "Our evacuation of the tract between Arras and the Aisne, which we prepared long ago, is being carried out without disturbance by the hesitating pursuing enemy. We destroyed the traffic establishments in the evacuated regions and provided five days food for the population left behind."

We stormed the enemy's trenches on fronts of 500 and 800 meters, south-east of Bois de Malancourt and on the slope of Hill 304 and took 493 prisoners.

We repulsed the French between Prespa Lake and Monastir. The enemy achieved gains, northward of Monastir, by their reckless use of troops. We ejected the British troops who had occupied Porof railway station.

German Bulletins

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 17.—It is officially reported: The British and French took German trenches in St. Pierre Vast Wood. The trenches were abandoned in accordance with pre-arranged plans.

A whole British detachment, which attacked near Arras, was completely annihilated. Two further British detachments, which attacked in waves, were repulsed, under heavy losses.

Fierce fighting took place at Heiligt 185, in which the Germans remained victorious. The height is now entirely in the hands of the Germans.

Four balloons of the Entente forces were shot down in Macedonia. Porof has been taken by the British.

On the Italian front, Valona has been bombed by Austro-Hungarian aviators, who caused serious damage.

DUCHESS CREMATED

Reuter's Service
London, March 19.—The Duchess of Connaught has been cremated.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

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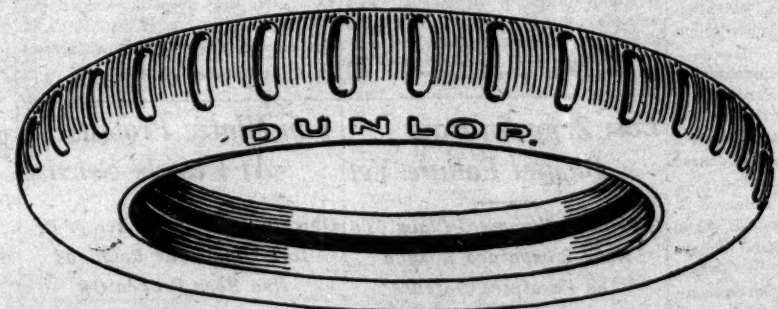
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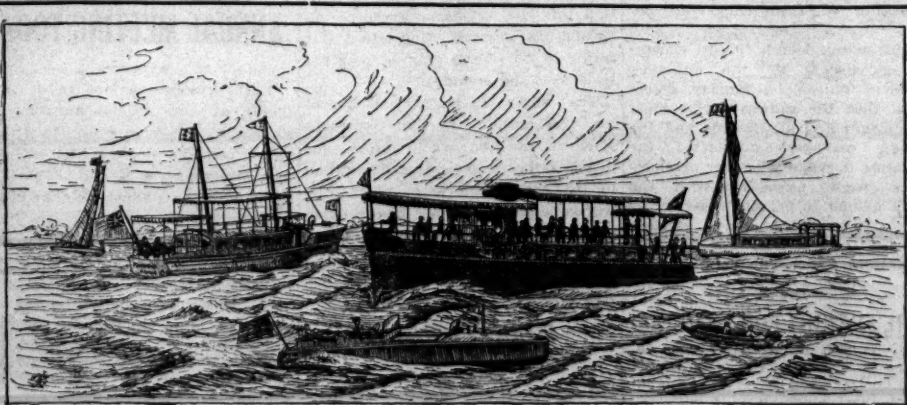
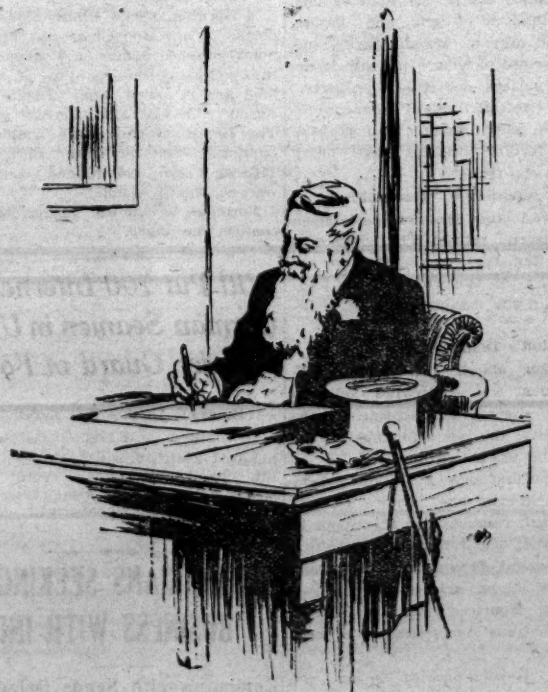
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KEROSENE AS FUEL FOR MOTOR CAR TRIED HERE

Mr. W. F. Tyler Tells Engineering Society of His Valuable Experiments

The Engineering Society of China held a meeting yesterday evening at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Mr. W. F. Tyler of the Maritime Customs read a highly interesting paper entitled "Kerosene Fuel for Motor Cars."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. F. O. Reynolds, who at the conclusion of the lecture commented on it and thanked the speaker. Questions were then asked and answered.

Mr. Tyler gave the results of experiments he had made in using kerosene as a motor car drive. It was the present high price of petrol which induced the author to conduct some research work in order to obtain a satisfactory equipment for attaching to a car in order to use the cheaper fuel.

Mr. Tyler said that all his experiments were made with three fixed main ideas as a starting point, namely, the existing petrol outfit should be left entirely uninterfered with; the control lever operating the kerosene drive should supply a kerosene mixture, not merely a kerosene fuel; the exhaust manifold should be used for vaporisation as in the "Kelvin" engine.

The car upon which the author conducted his experiments was a 1915 Studebaker and the results stated by him in his paper are given after a year's thorough trial.

After a certain amount of experimenting Mr. Tyler obtained a suitable vaporizer with which he could run at a steady minimum speed of 10 to 15 miles per hour. Previous to this the difficulty, he found, was to utilise the exhaust heat to the best advantage in order that he could run at a low speed. The desire to secure rapid initial vaporisation from cold with a speed of 15 miles was, however, still unattained and it remains so.

He draws the conclusion that starting from cold with a speed of 15 miles per hour the heat evolved, which is not converted into energy, is so largely absorbed by the cold cylinder walls that there is too little left for rapid vaporisation methods. This fact seems to offer an insurmountable difficulty by ordinary methods of vaporisation. One method was tried by providing an annular jet of hot exhaust gas round the fuel jet, but although smoother running at low speeds was obtained, it was not judged worth the complication involved.

As regards the performance of his car, Mr. Tyler gave the following results:

Starting from cold on petrol, at his house on Avenue Joffre, he runs his car for a couple of hundred yards with the petrol throttle opened, attaining a speed of 25 miles an hour. He can then open the kerosene throttle, close the petrol throttle, at once or a little later and take the car the rest of the way to his office on kerosene. The car so started can be counted on to run on kerosene at a steady speed of 10 to 13 miles an hour on top gear. If a lower speed is required on top gear the petrol outfit can be called into play.

The certainty of control is identical with that of a petrol drive because the petrol drive is always available without any hesitating interval. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Tyler can drive all the way to his office in the crowded streets without using any petrol beyond what is needed for the initial start.

Starting from cold in town, where a high initial speed cannot be obtained, is, however, a different proposition. Leaving his office with a cold engine and proceeding up the Nanking Road at a speed not exceeding 15 miles per hour, the car

has to reach Thibet Road before it can be put on kerosene.

As regards fuel consumption a test was made in the presence of the Secretary of the Automobile Club of China which resulted in 15 miles being done to the American gallon on petrol and 16 miles on kerosene. A later test has shown a consumption of 20 miles to the gallon of petrol and 21 miles to the gallon of kerosene.

Mr. Tyler has on several occasions been asked to state what is the percentage of saving by the kerosene drive, but it is quite valueless for him, he said, to attempt to give such a figure. He can say, however, that he can drive 30 miles on the outside roads with an expenditure of two ounces of petrol and one and a half to two gallons of kerosene, but when the car is used for shopping or visiting, the petrol consumption tends to be what the chauffeur chooses to say it is!

As regards cost, the whole outfit would come to about \$100 Mex., depending of course on the type of car.

The next meeting of the Society is scheduled for April 3, when a paper on "Testing of Coal" will be read by Mr. P. C. Rielley, of Parker, Rielley and Co.

On April 24, a paper prepared by Mr. T. Pincione, engineer in chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy at Ichang, and entitled "Conservancy Work on the Hai Ho River" will be read by proxy.

DON GARB OF DEAD TO EVADE FIGHTING

Horrors of Western Front So Great German Soldiers Pose As French Prisoners

Paris, February 8.—How the German soldiers, unable to stand the terrible bombardments and hardships of the western front don the uniforms of dead French soldiers and are sent back to Germany as prisoners of war is told by a repatriated French officer just returned to Paris by way of Switzerland: "The western front is called 'the grave' in the German army," said this officer, "and the soldiers try in every way to escape service there. In the prison camp where I was confined the guards discovered three German soldiers masquerading as prisoners of war. During an attack and a counter-attack in the Verdun region these Germans had managed to discard their field gray uniforms and put on the horizon blue of three dead Frenchmen."

"During the night they made their way back into the German second line and were placed with a score of French soldiers captured in an advanced post. The masquerading Germans refused to talk, feigning shell shock, and were sent to the rear, then to the prison camp, where their identity was undiscovered until after several months."

The big Paris department stores may be the next victims of the sustained cold snap, as the authorities are already considering ordering them to be closed for a few days weekly the same as theaters. Half a dozen of the principal shops employ 6,000 persons each, and it is argued that these will consume less fuel in their private homes during the day than the stores use.

The taxicab companies and automobile owners fear the consumption of gasoline may soon be prohibited for all private pleasure vehicles.

Pudding, hitherto unknown in Paris, is becoming the most popular food since pastry was barred two days each week. The chefs of the leading restaurants forced to devise new sweet-meats, hit upon bread pudding, floating islands and tapioca pudding as substitutes. The new dishes scored a tremendous hit with the French people, and are welcomed as old friends by the Americans and English here.

TOOK SAFETY LANE THROUGH WAR AREA TO ESCAPE U-BOATS

Andania, Arriving in New York, Tells How British Have Mapped Out a Route For Ships, Protected by Patrol Boats and Trawlers

New York, February 13.—With the arrival from Liverpool yesterday of the Cunarder Andania it became known that the British Admiralty has established a safety lane, through which it is hoped vessels may course without danger of attack from German submarines. This lane, it was said, extends out into the Atlantic from a point off the south-east coast of Ireland.

First to Go Through Lane

The Andania left Liverpool Jan. 31, and was the first American-bound steamship to go through the lane, which was just being established. It was said on board that this lane undoubtedly is sufficiently guarded now to protect any merchantman from attack. That the California and other vessels have been caught is because they took other courses.

On either side of the safety lane patrol boats cruise. Trawlers, in pairs, with a steel cable connecting, drift along the same lines. To the cables are fastened huge nets through which submarines cannot pass.

Following orders, the Andania went at such speed through the Irish Sea that it was just getting dark when she reached the beginning of the lane. Numerous patrol boats and trawlers were gathered to take their places in the parallel lines after those already in formation had gone as far out to sea as the prescribed zone extended. One line of guardships went to the westward and the other steamed in the opposite direction.

As the Andania went down the lane the trawlers were further apart and the patrol boats less numerous.

Irish Sea Considered Safe

Some of the passengers heard, before leaving Liverpool, that the Irish Sea is now considered safe from submarines and that the lane makes it very hard for the Germans to starve England unless ruthless submarine warfare be extended to other portions of the Atlantic. The Andania, while in the lane, zigzagged as an extra precaution against attack.

Among those on board were two Americans, Mrs. E. E. Fitzgerald of Buffalo and her son, P. T. Fitzgerald. Others included Mrs. Florence F. Lawrence, wife of W. J. Lawrence, a British writer, and R. B. Ferguson, a Scotchman, who is bent upon procuring a shipment of seeds.

WHEW!

London, February 12.—The following is from the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post:

"The Germans no longer chain sound men to machine-guns. Old soldiers whose arms and trunk are sound, but whose lower limbs are missing, have been collected for machine-gun work."

London's Weekly Summary Of the Political Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—The chief event of the week has been the Revolution in Russia, by means of which the Executive Committee of the Duma has secured power of control, with the support of the entire armies and the Generals in the field.

The Executive of the Provisional Government has issued a manifesto, of which the principal provisions are a political amnesty, freedom of speech, association and the Press; the creation of a Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal suffrage and the substitution of a responsible militia for the police.

The Revolution is welcomed in the Allied countries, as tending to a keener prosecution of the war by the elimination of pro-German influences.

The Provisional Government demanded the abdication of the Tsar, with the minorship of the Tsarevitch and a Regency, with Grand Duke Michael as Regent, but the Tsar refused and abdicated only on the terms that he transferred the Throne direct to the Grand Duke. The Grand Duke issued a manifesto, accepting, but only conditional to a plebiscite of the people, through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

Up to the present, the Revolution has proceeded in an orderly manner, which has evoked the admiration of the world and it is hoped that the attitude of the Grand Duke will tend to a continuance of this orderliness.

The increase in the Indian cotton duties was debated in Parliament, on the 14th. It produced some opposition on the part of the members for Lancashire, who adhered to their free trade views, but the Government firmly upheld the new duties, which were carried by 265 to 125.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, exhorting the members for Lancashire to take a broad view, referred to that glorious day at Cape Hellas when the Sikhs and the Lancashire Fusiliers fought side by side, in no narrow spirit of racial rivalry.

India's contribution to the war loan of one hundred million sterling, made as the result of a spontaneous suggestion by the members of the Viceroy's Council, was accepted by Parliament with gratitude, on behalf of the Empire.

The German Press gives indication of great anxiety regarding submarines failing to return and also the German authorities are greatly embarrassed by the Allies withholding the names of ships sunk, as a result of which the results of their ruthless submarine warfare. The figures published, which reveal the infinitesimal margin of ships sunk, as compared with sailings, have also caused depression in Germany.

The German Press also gives indications of alarm as the result of

the capture of Bagdad and nervousness regarding the Revolution in Russia, which is considered to reveal the determination of Russia to prosecute the war more vigorously than ever. It is significant that the German Chancellor, when addressing the Prussian Diet, recently, omitted to mention the situation in Russia, but suddenly promised extension of the franchise, concerning which Prussia has been adamant up to the present.

Organisation in Great Britain for war service and food production continues and supplies have already been affected by the new regulations. The Queen recently attended a public meeting, held at the Albert Hall, in favor of national service for women.

The House of Commons has agreed to an additional vote of sixty million sterling to the end of the financial year. This amount is necessary, on account of four unforeseen items, namely, wheat from Australia, eighteen million sterling; advances to the Allies and Dominions, twenty-three million sterling; additional expenditure on munitions and increased outlay for merchantmen, together, nineteen million sterling.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the larger expenditure for munitions means that deliveries are being made more promptly and that merchantmen laid down last year are being completed more rapidly.

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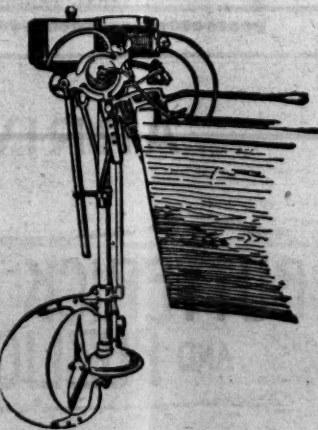
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GERMANY'S PLANS FOR
WAR ON UNITED STATESBaron Von Edelsheim of Second
Uhlands Unfolded The
Scheme In 1901

HIS OVERSEAS CAMPAIGN

Pamphlet Was Published To
Promote Study Of Berlin
Army and Navy Club

In a pamphlet entitled "Overseas Operations: A Study," published in Berlin in 1901, Baron Franz Wilhelm Leopold Heinrich Friedrich von Edelsheim, of the 2nd Uhlan Regiment of the Guard, unfolded a scheme for the invasion of the United States of America. The tone of the pamphlet exhibits "Pan-Germanism" in its most aggressive form.

That the scheme was not merely the *ipse dixit* or utopian dream of a mere individual officer suffering from proverbial Prussian swelled-headedness is proved by the fact that the pamphlet was published to promote military study in the Army and Navy Club of Berlin.

In the Preface the author states that his pamphlet is an endeavor to demonstrate the value of overseas operations in modern warfare, the principal requirement for their execution being ensured by the magnitude of the resources which Germany has at her disposal for such undertakings, and to promote interest in the study of matters of the highest importance to the Fatherland in connection with war waged at a distance.

In the Introduction it is stated that the four years ending in 1901 demonstrated to Germany the intimate connection which exists between naval and military operations. The wars between Japan and China, the Spanish-American War, the Boer War and, finally, the China expedition, afforded instances of transport work on a large scale across the seas.

According to the writer, no State in the world is able to mobilize more quickly or has greater facilities for overseas transport and hostile landing operations than Germany, which in her mercantile marine—the second largest—possesses a fleet of transports capable of rapid movement. This is an important factor in Germany's Weltpolitik (World Policy) which has been promoted by her successful achievements in Central Europe during the last 10 years.

Naval Action Insufficient
In the course of his pamphlet, Baron von Edelsheim says: "Of late years we Germans have had cause for political irritation with the United States, due largely to commercial reasons. Up to now differences have been for the most part settled through our giving way. But a policy of surrender must have its limits."

The question for us to consider is what plans must eventually be developed to put a stop to the over-reachings by the United States which are detrimental to our interests. It is by armed action that we must ultimately enforce our will upon that country. To achieve that purpose our prime instrument in this case is our Navy. The German Fleet would have every prospect of victoriously encountering the naval forces of the United States, as those forces are divided into two sections separated by two oceans (Atlantic and Pacific), which are a great distance apart. But the defeat of her fleet would not compel the United States to sue for immediate peace, because of the vastness of her territory and the immensity of her resources. Indeed, even further successes at sea would not force America to yield, partly because her commercial ports are so well fortified that we could not capture them without heavy losses, and partly because it would be impossible for our naval forces to blockade them all simultaneously.

We have to reckon on the possibility that the American Fleet would not at first risk a battle, but would conceal itself in fortified ports and wait there for some favorable opportunity to snatch a partial success. It is evident, therefore, that naval

operations alone would not suffice to bring about the result which we desire. What is needed is combined action by sea and land. Owing to the vast area of the United States it would be out of the question for an army to invade the interior with a view to the conquest of the country. But there is good reason to expect that military operations on the Atlantic coast would prove to be a victorious enterprise. Moreover, the cutting off of the main arteries through which exports from the entire country pass would create such a depressed state of affairs that the Government would be willing to offer us fair conditions of peace.

If a German squadron were accompanied by a fleet of transports it may be presumed that once a landing had begun it would only take four weeks for a German army to begin their campaign on American soil. Within such a short period of time there is no doubt that the United States would be unable to place in the field forces as large as our invading army.

At the present time (1901) the regular American Army numbers 65,000 men, of whom not more than 30,000 would be actually available for home defence. Again, of these

troops at least 10,000 would be required to defend the Indian territories and garrison the forts on the coast. So there would remain but 20,000 regular troops to take the field against the invaders.

In addition to the regular forces, there are about 100,000 Militia, but the greater part of them declined to obey the call to arms in the last war. Further, this Militia is badly armed. A proportion of them still carry muzzle-loaders, and as for drilling, that is even worse than their lack of proper equipment.

Even if the possibility of a surprise invasion is excluded from consideration owing to the length of time which the transport of an invading army would take, stress must be laid on various sources of American unpreparedness. One is the absence of regular preparation in peace time for mobilization; another is the inexperience of the American General Staff; a third is the weakness of the Regular Army. These factors in the situation would necessarily accelerate German victory.

The invading army would have to be of considerable size, as it would be necessary to provide for the lengthy occupation of a large area of American territory, to defend our

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

INDOOR SPORTS
TAKING OUT A
MARRIAGE LICENSE

lines of communication, and to engage in a successful offensive against all the forces which the Americans could bring up against us. More-

over, such operations might be of a protracted nature. Such a campaign would be more difficult to conduct owing to

the long double journey which our fleet of transports would have to make in order to convey to America the requisite number of troops from

so far away a base as Germany. Occupying the Ports

Indeed it is questionable whether it would be wise to occupy for any prolonged period any large portion of American territory. The mere fact of one or two of their States being invaded would not induce the Americans to ask for peace. They would, however, find themselves obliged to do so, owing to the enormous material loss which would be inflicted upon the entire country by our capturing several of the large Atlantic seaport towns at which converge the threads of the whole wealth of the nation.

In these circumstances, our plan would be to effect a series of landings of troops in close co-operation with our Navy. We should, within a short space of time, be in a position to seize several wealthy cities. Such towns would suffer heavily through the cutting off of their sources of supply, by the destruction of all buildings used for the service of the State, or for the purposes of defence or commerce. We should capture all war and transport found in them, and they would, in addition, be penalized by our levying upon them heavy war contribution.

Against such operations on our part the Americans would find defence a difficult task, notwithstanding that their splendid railway system would enable them rapidly to concentrate troops at specific points on the coast. We, however, could count on the success of our invading army because we should engage in landing feints to deceive the Americans and waste their time on defending such points till at last they managed to discover our actual points of disembarkation. Our troops, on landing, could either take the offensive against the enemy, or avoid being attacked by returning to the ships with a view to effecting a landing elsewhere on the coast.

Stress should be laid on the fact that Germany is the only Great Power which single-handed would be able to attack the United States. It is true that England could successfully land an invading army, but she would not be in a position to defend Canada, which would accordingly bear the brunt of American revenge for failure in resisting the British at sea. But apart from England no Great Power except Germany has at her disposal a sufficiently large number of transports to render possible the invasion of the United States.

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BAGDAD'S LIBERATORS, NOT HER CONQUERORS

Maude's Assurance to Arabs;
Invites Their Participation in Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 18.—The Press Bureau issues the following communication: Lieut-General Maude, Commanding-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, has issued a proclamation in Bagdad saying that "the British come not as conquerors, but as liberators, to relieve you of the tyranny and bondage of the Turks and Germans, who despoiled you and who made Bagdad for twenty years a center for assailing British power in Persia and Arabia."

"The Entente hopes that the Arab race will again rise to greatness and the Crown invite representatives to participate in the management of civil affairs, in collaboration with the British political representatives accompanying the army."

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, March 19.—The financial conference was concluded yesterday, after sitting for 17 days. Out of 61 bills brought up, twenty-five were approved and ten were referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. President Li Yuan-hung gave a banquet to the members of the conference.

FETE WANG TA-HSIEH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokio, March 20.—Baron Motono, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh and his suite, on Sunday. The members of the Cabinet and Court officials were present. The speeches made were formal and brief, but remarkable cordiality was the special feature of the evening.

The Mayor of Tokio gave a dinner in honor of Wang Ta-hsieh, yesterday evening, 140 guests being present. Prominent business interests were strongly represented.

The Mayor made a speech in which he expressed appreciation of China's manifestation of friendship by the despatch of the envoy on his important mission and also emphasized the necessity of the two nations standing closer together, in order to develop mutual economic interests.

Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh responded in appropriate terms.

LIEUT.-COLONEL TAGA TO ADVISE VICE-PRESIDENT

Nanking, March 19.—Lieutenant Colonel Taga, of the Japanese army, has been engaged as one of the advisers of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and was received officially by him today.

New Russia Freed From Censorships

(Continued from Page 1)
mirally capitulated within twenty minutes, it would be razed to the ground by the heavy guns of the fortress of Peter and Paul, across the Neva, which were manned by Guardsmen. General Khabaloff was persuaded to withdraw his troops from the Admiralty, owing to representations that much invaluable apparatus might be destroyed.

General Khabaloff ordered "cease fire" and the garrison surrendered. General Khabaloff and his Staff were arrested.

After the evacuation, the mob started pillaging, but M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, sent a guard, at the request of the Admiral and the gates and doors were placarded: "Protected by the Duma."

Guard Royal Palace
Steps were taken to protect the Royal Palace at Tsarskoe Selo when the news of the Revolution was received and machine-guns and armored cars were concentrated. The Guards joined the revolutionary soldiers in due course, but a few officers and soldiers still remained within the Palace building.

The Tsaritzin asked these not to fire and then, addressing the revolutionary officers, said: "I am now only a Sister of Mercy with my children." The "Tsarevich and his sisters are suffering from measles."

Moscow, March 18.—During a parade of 30,000 troops, many of the regiments prominently displayed red flags and most of the soldiers and some officers wore red favors.

Launch New Socony River Boat Mei-Tan

Fine Craft Built at Kiangnan To
Develop Company's Szechuen Business

An auspicious gathering yesterday morning witnessed the launching of the Socony s.s. Mei Tan (Beautiful Rapid), just built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. Among the guests present were Consul-General and Mrs. Thos. Sammons, Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Eisler, Capt. H. E. Morton, Official Surveyor, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hancock, Mr. Everall, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, Admiral C. P. Sah, Admiral Wong, Captains Liew and Wong, both of the Chinese Navy and directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

Mrs. C. H. Blake led the way to the platform, and sponsored the ship by breaking the usual bottle of champagne, and christening her the Mei-Tan. Mrs. Blake was then the recipient of a handsome gold bangle as a memento of the occasion. The Mei-Tan then gracefully took the water.

After inspection of the vessel, which is a credit to Socony Marine department, under whose supervision it was built, a reception was held. Presidents Wilson and Li Yuan-hung were respectively toasted by Admiral Sah and Consul-General Sammons. Mr. Blake, in drinking to the health of the Dock Co., stated that he had attended many launchings, but that the Dock Co. had succeeded in making the finest he had seen. He thanked the directors, the manager and everyone concerned in the creation of the vessel for their zeal in the matter, which had cost them hard work for days and nights.

In submitting the toast of the President of China, Consul-General Sammons said the skill and success of Chinese workmen engaged on shipbuilding had deeply impressed their home constructors. In many instances the cost of labor and materials warranted the construction of ships in this port and it seemed to him, with the splendid water facilities and with the skill, labor, and materials at hand Shanghai would become a very important and extensive shipbuilding port.

Mr. Mauchan, proposing the Standard Oil, said the Mei-Tan was a small but an important vessel. She was opening up work for the Company in a territory they had been nibbling at for years. They would do a 60,000 tons per annum business in Szechuen and he had no hesitation in saying the Company were well advised to go into the business with small craft. But it was not so much the quality of the ship as the personnel of the crew. He felt justified in saying they had a very excellent ship and he hoped it would be the pioneer of an enormous trade for the Company.

Mr. Blake in reply thought Mr. Mauchan had under-rated the amount of business to be done in Szechuen (Mr. Mauchan—I am very pleased to hear it). If it had not been for the war the Company would have been building three or four more ships. The war had restricted building plans and the Dock Co. were the sufferers.

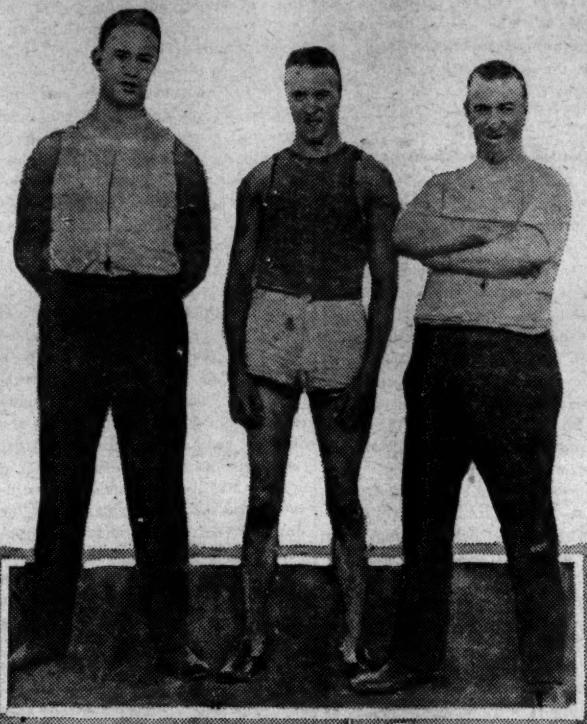
Mr. Blake also referred to Mr. H. T. Hancock as the pioneer of their trade in Szechuen. He related a story of how Mr. Hancock was once shipwrecked near Chungking, and made a perilous journey by junk from Ichang. Mr. Hancock replied that he thought no province in China as rich as Szechuen, and he anticipated a great future for it.

Judge Lobingier said the launching marked an epoch in the history of American commerce. Americans had been the pioneers in the maritime foreign commerce of China. The first ships that came in any considerable numbers were the sailing vessels from Massachusetts in the 18th century, trading between America and Canton. This was all changed by the Civil War which drove American ships from the seas. Unfortunately until recent years America had neglected her foreign commerce. This launch, he hoped, would begin a new era of the extension of American commerce and a return to the state of affairs which had once existed. He congratulated all connected with the launch.

The construction of the Mei-Tan was commenced on October 1, 1916, and the vessel is intended to ply on the Upper Yangtze, between Ichang and Chungking. She was built especially for the gorges and rapids between the above towns. She is intended to tow lighters for bulk and case oil and will operate about eight months in the year. Her dimensions are:

Length over all 140'6"
Length between perpendiculars 135'0"
Breadth 17'8"
Draft normal 5'6"
Steel Construction
Speed 14 knots
Machinery:
Engines—2 triple expansion re-ciprocating.
Boilers—2 White Forster Water Tubes.
Auxiliaries—All independent.
Horsepower—1450.

Breaks the World's Record For One and One-Half Miles Run



JOE RAY & TRAINERS.

New York, January 26.—Joe Ray, the chesty little sprinter from Chicago, did just as his coaches said he would do at the Millrose Athletic Association carnival in Madison Square Garden, New York, on January 24. In making athletic history, Joe not only kept faith with his trainers, but handed a big laugh to those critics who have constantly said that Joe's size would keep him from ever being a really fast runner.

For Joe, in winning the mile and one-half race for the Rodman Wanamaker trophy, not only beat out Johnny Overton, of Yale, and the cream of the nation's middle distance runners, but ran the distance in faster time than has ever been accomplished by any other human being.

Joe's time for the distance was 6 minutes and 45 seconds, just 1 2-5 seconds faster than the world's record, hung up in 1895 by Tommy Conneff.

Basketball

The League game between the U. S. S. Wilmington and Portugal, played at the Race Course, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a win for the naval team by a score of 33 to 8.

The game was fast and clean, and the seamen won it by sheer superiority. It was refereed by Mr. Rasmussen.

Montgomery for the Wilmington distinguished himself by earning 21 points for his side, getting in altogether 10 field goals.

In the first half the boys from the ship had scored 19 points to their opponents' 4, and in the second half they added 14 while the Lusitanians could only put up another 4 points.

The following were the players and their scores:

Wilmington	
Montgomery, F.	21
Goldstucker, F.	8
Van Cleeck, C.	8
Meyers, G.	—
Blackman, G.	4
Portugal	
J. Canavatto, F.	—
Sequeira, F.	—
Vieira, C.	2



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Manila P.I.



Bribery Is Attempted At Canton Elections

Find Agent with \$20,000; His
Arrest Provokes Free-for-
All Fight

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, March 20.—A man calling himself Li Hsien, and claiming to represent Chinese students in Calcutta, created a sensational scene during the election, yesterday, at the Commercial Museum, of the Senators representing Chinese communities over-seas. The supervisors of the election, after waiting for a considerable time for sufficient electors to arrive to form a quorum, were informed that about a hundred electors were outside, among whom Li Hsien, with a number of companions, was moving and offering to purchase their votes.

Wang Chi-chang, the Director of the Commercial Museum, investigated the matter and, while he was questioning Li Hsien, noticed him pass a book to one of his associates. The latter dropped the book, which was immediately picked up by one of the supervisors of the election.

Li Hsien tried to recover his property, which proved to be a bank deposit book showing a credit of \$20,000. A general fight ensued, which lasted for some time before the police intervened and arrested Li Hsien and three of his associates. The case is now in the hands of the Procureate.

MUTINOUS YUNNANESE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Canton, March 20.—The Yunnanese soldiers who have been stranded in the Peikiang Valley since the recent revolution are becoming mutinous, because they are not being paid. Their commanding officers are doing their best to calm them and are also urging the Canton Government to take action immediately.

SZECHEUN RESTLESS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, March 20.—According to reports received in Peking, after the departure of General Wang Chih-ang, the situation in Szechuen has again become serious. Tsuchun Lo Pei-chin being again at loggerheads with Governor Tai Kan, while the Szechuen native troops complain bitterly of the difference of the treatment made between them and the Yunnanese commanded by the Tsuchun of Szechuen. The military officials have telegraphed to the Central Government, making a number of charges against the Tsuchun and demanding equal and just treatment or the dismissal of Lo Pei-chin.

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T
NEGLECT
YOUR
KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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Missionary Association of China



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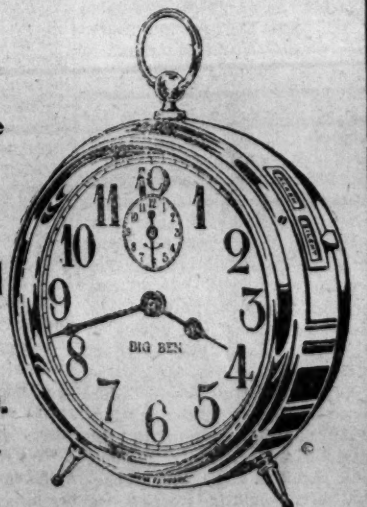
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WEATHER

Fine weather. Moderate monsoon
from North-West to the North of
Shanghai and from North-East in
the South.

DEATHS

WAKEFIELD.—On March 18, 1917,

Mary C., daughter of Dr. and Mrs.

Paul Wakefield, of the Foreign

Christian Mission, Luchow, at the

Isolation Hospital, aged 8 years and

10 months. 13150.

AKEHURST.—On March 20, 1917,

at the Victoria Nursing Home,

Shanghai, Evelyn, beloved wife of

Arthur Akehurst, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place at the

Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 p.m.

today.

By request, no flowers are desired;

but those who would, otherwise,

have wished to send flowers are re-

quested to send the equivalent to the

Belgian Relief Fund.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 21, 1917.

'A State of War Virtually Exists'

TECHNICALLY the United States

and Germany are not yet at

war with each other. But, according

to a Reuters despatch from Wash-

ington, it is unofficially admitted

there that a state of war virtually

exists between the two countries.

This, as the result of the ruthless

submarining of three more Ameri-

can ships.

The despatch further says that

President Wilson contemplates call-

ing Congress in immediate session

instead of waiting until April 16,

the date he had previously fixed for

the special session.

Another significant fact is that

the national railroad strike has been

called off. It would have had a

paralyzing effect upon the American

preparations for war. These pre-

parations, by the way, are on a vast

scale and go far to prove that those

who believe that America, if she

goes in at all, will do so in a half-

hearted way are going to get the

surprise of their foolish young

lives. From a recent issue of THE

LITERARY DIGEST, we call the follow-

ing items:

"We are in better trim for hos-

tilities than we have ever been at

the beginning of any previous

struggle" says The Philadelphia

Record. For "our Navy is now

larger than ever before," we have

had two and a half years' experi-

ence in the manufacture of war-mun-

itions on an unprecedented scale,

and "the mobilization on the Mexi-

cans border has contributed

greatly to the fighting strength of

the Army by the practical training

it has given to one hundred and

fifty thousand members of the

National Guard."

Thus, behind the question of the

role we may be destined to play in

this war lies the question of our

material preparedness. What are

the facts? As many editors remind

us, the entrance of the United

States would add to the ranks of

Germany's foes a nation of

from eighteen to forty-five years
old, and 4,778,000 of these, accord-

ing to the estimates of Mayor

Mitchell's Committee on National

Defense, would not be exempt from

national service because of sickness,

physical defects, industrial neces-

sities, or dependent families.

We are reminded that England

entered the war with an army of

only about 200,000, and improvised

an army of 5,000,000 while she

fought. And we have the assur-

ance of a prominent American army

officer that, thanks to the develop-

ment of munition-plants in the past

two years, "we can provide ord-

nance and equipment for an Ameri-

can army as rapidly as it can

possibly be used in the event of a

war with Germany."

When diplomatic relations were

broken, the nation prepared in a

mood of sober resolution to meet

war if it should come. The

Governor of New York ordered the

National Guard and the Naval

Militia into service to guard the

bridges and water-supply of New

York City. The railroad brother-

hoods and the railroad companies

declared a truce in their eight-hour

fight. The great steel and ship-

building companies offered their

plants, representing billions of

dollars of capital, to the Govern-

ment. The American Red Cross

mobilized throughout the country.

The War Department planned for

the immediate creation of a reserve

of ammunition for an army of one

million men.

The Secretary of the Navy asked

Congress for legislation giving the

Navy Department complete control

of all the wireless systems in the

United States, and asked authority

to commandeer private ammuni-

tion and equipment-plants. Drastic

measures were framed for dealing

with spies. Amendments were

added to the Naval Appropriation

Bill providing an additional

\$150,000,000 to hasten the con-

struction of one hundred and thir-

teen war-ships authorized at previ-

ous sessions and now being built.

The appropriation for anti-aircraft

guns for the defense of navy-yards

and magazines was increased in the

House by \$2,700,000; and

\$1,000,000 was appropriated to buy

the basic patents of an airplane

suitable for war-purposes.

Mr. Henry Ford announced his

readiness and ability to build for

the Government without profit "one

thousand small submarines a day

and three thousand motors a day."

The Comptroller of the Currency

reported to Congress that the

United States is "entrenched finan-

cially almost as firmly as it is

possible for any human government

to be." And President Frank A.

Vanderlip, of the National City

Bank, stated that the banks are

prepared to absorb the proposed

\$500,000,000 Government Treasury

note issue without a murmur, and

more if necessary. Says The Wall

Street Journal:

"Lloyd George once spoke of the

'silver bullet' winning the war. Our

financial arsenals are filled with

those bullets, gold-plated at that.

We can send them to the Allies by

the ship-load so long as the war

lasts. . . .

"America can take upon itself a

larger part of the task of feeding

the armies and civilians of the

Allies. Where Germany is hungry,

we have grain. Next spring we can

increase the acreage of cereals,

potatoes, and foodstuffs in general.

Governmental regulations may even

be directed to that end. We have

more than 22,000,000 dairy-cows,

concerns, provision is made so that
less than a score would be making
cars the day following a declaration
of war. Arrangements, it is said,
will soon be perfected so that in the
event of a serious crisis the entire
industrial life of the nation would
be immediately transformed into a
co-operative public service. Govern-
ment orders and Government inspec-
tion are to be the rule in times of
peace in order to secure efficiency in
the day of need.

"These and other plans of the
National Council of Defense will
mean probably the greatest change
that has ever occurred in our history
as a nation. The war has brought
about at a single stroke a develop-
ment of national consciousness the
world over which years of agitation
for Governmental control could not
have achieved."

Army and Navy officers agree,
according to the Washington cor-
respondents, that war with Germany
would present a naval rather than
a military problem. Our Atlantic
fleet, now mobilized at Guantanamo,
says the New York World, "is in
better fighting condition than any
fleet that has flown the American
flag." Altogether, says the Spring-
field Republican, "our Navy can
add 40 per cent to the Entente lead
on the sea."

"The prime duty of our fleet would
be to keep the food-ships plying be-
tween America and Great Britain.
Its first practical service would in
all probability be performed in pat-

rolling the coast with our fifty-
seven destroyers against an attempted
blockade on the part of Germany's
great war-submarines of the U-53
type, and in conveying merchant-
men beyond the submarine cordon
which Germany might seek to throw
round us."

Our naval efficiency can be great-
ly increased, according to the
Council of National Defense, by new
inventions and methods worked out
by the Naval Consulting Board.
Some of these devices, according to
a member of the Board, "are far in
advance of anything known to
European navies, and in the event of
a conflict will give us a decided
advantage." The Cleveland Leader
predicts that in case of war the
shipping of the Great Lakes will be
drawn on "to help provide a huge
fleet of despatch-boats, troop-trans-
ports, supply and hospital-ships, and
wrecking and salvage vessels, as an
auxiliary to Uncle Sam's sea-
fighters."

Military experts in Washington
are quoted as predicting the passage
of a universal-service law soon after
a declaration of war, not only to
provide a defense against invasion,
but to give an offensive weapon
against Germany if the war
should continue two years more.
Meanwhile the Philippine Senate
has adopted a bill providing for
a Philippine army division of
25,000 men, and the Japanese of
Hawaii are prepared to offer to the
United States the services of 15,000
trained Japanese reservists. Says
the Hawaii Hochi, of Honolulu:
"Forgetting whatever minor differ-
ences there may have been, the
Japanese of Hawaii stand ready to
serve loyally the flag under which
they live."

An Appreciation

(Japan Advertiser)

THE Japanese Government yes-
terday paid a tribute to the
memory of the late American Am-
bassador and also paid a tribute to
the entire American nation which
will long be remembered and
cherished. It was a fitting ex-
pression of the esteem and respect
in which the Japanese Government
and people held the late American
Ambassador.

Every arrangement in connection
with the funeral of the late Ameri-
can Ambassador was carried out
with a perfection of detail such as
could not be surpassed in any
country. No foreigner in Japan
ever has been shown greater marks
of honor. While the honors be-
stowed yesterday were to the
greatest degree as displayed in the
usual forms, yet in addition some
noteworthy precedents were re-
corded.

The announcement that the
casket would be conveyed by battle-
ship sets a precedent for Japan. It
was done by England in the case of
the late American Ambassador,
Whitelaw Reid, but this will mark
an innovation in the history of
Japan. The passage of the funeral
cortege through the Imperial En-
trance of the Tokio Station also sets
a precedent. The permission by the
Government to the members of the
Masonic order, in which the late
Ambassador held an exalted post, to
attend the ceremonies as a body, in
regalia, was the first official re-
cognition by the Government of
Japan of Free Masonry.

In expressing our appreciation,
we do so with the absolute con-
fidence that it is but reflecting the
feelings of all Americans in Japan
and also with the confidence that it
is but forecasting equal apprecia-
tion throughout the United States.

China And The Peace Conference: Problems Of Treaty Revision

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)

Lecturer on International Law,

Tsing Hua College, Peking; and

Author of "The Legal Obligations

arising out of Treaty Relations be-

tween China and Other States" (in

the press).

PART III.

Disabilities of Foreigners in China

The privileges of the alien are
unique, and infringe considerably on
the territorial sovereign's supreme
authority. As is inevitable, they must
have their limitation somewhere. If
China is to retain some semblance of
independence. Such limitations, of
course, flow naturally from the extent
of such rights and privileges, though
they are not always so recognised or
but half-heartedly admitted by the
alien himself. In the first place, the
alien merchant may only frequent and
reside in those ports or places which
have been declared by special treaties
open to foreign trade and residence,
and within these ports he may only
reside and do trade in an area de-
finitely bounded and delimited (41).
Such demarcated area is an undoubted
restriction, but yet a necessary evil
under the aegis of extraterritoriality
(42). If all foreigners should be
scattered about the different parts of
a treaty port, it would on the one hand
add to the arduousness of their con-
sular duties to control them effectively,
and, on the other, increase the burden
of the territorial authorities to afford
them adequate protection, a protec-
tion already much attenuated by the
consequences of the rights of ex-
traterritoriality. Accordingly for the
convenience of all concerned, special
areas are designated or demarcated
within the ports or places declared
open to foreign trade and residence.
These are either (1) an inter-
national settlement, administered by a
municipal council which is elected by
the mixed conglomeration of different
nationalities; or (2) a concession,
leased to a grantee government and
administered for the exclusive benefit
of its own nationals; or (3) a vol-
untary settlement, opened sponta-
neously by China itself for the resi-
dence and trade of all aliens—e.g.
Yochow (Hunan), Santuao (Fukien),
Changsha (Hunan), etc. Hence the
foreign settlements in Shanghai,
Canton, etc., and concessions in Tien-
tsin, Hankow, Chinkiang, Kiukiang,
etc.

It may be contended that if China
opens a port or place to foreign trade
and residence, it is meaningless to
restrict such trade and residence to
definitely demarcated areas; the pro-
visions should rather include the whole
port and the Chinese city, as well as
the foreign business and residential
quarters. But the rule of inter-
national law regarding international
servitudes must always be borne in
mind in the construction of treaties
which derogate from the inherent
rights, privileges, attributes and pre-
rogatives of the territorial sovereign.
As Hall says, "if there be doubt
whether certain powers have or have
not been conferred by the territorial
sovereign, the doubt must be solved
in his favor" (43). The treaty right
of aliens in China to be exempt from
the jurisdiction of the local courts
and be amenable only to their own
national officers, is admittedly a
derogation from the prerogatives of
the territorial sovereign, and as such
is a clear case of international
servitudes. Therefore, any doubts as
to the extent of the powers delegated
by the territorial sovereign to be ad-
ministered by the beneficiary states
must be "solved in his favor."

If China open certain ports and
places to foreign trade and residence,
and within those places demarcate or
set apart special areas therefor, it is
because the aliens enjoy the treaty
rights of extraterritoriality. Of course,
if these rights are withdrawn or re-
linquished, every nook and corner of
the whole country will be open to for-
eign trade and residence. Until that
consummation has come to pass, how-
ever, it appears inevitable that the
aliens, clothed with the rights of ex-
traterritoriality, will be restricted to
the demarcated areas within the open
ports.

As has been well said by the Judicial
Committee of the British Privy
Council in *The Imperial Japanese*
Government v. The Peninsular and
Oriental Company, on the point in
dispute there dealt with another
allied phase of this system of consular
jurisdiction, "the disability may entail
hardships and inconveniences, but it
is a necessary result of the immunity
from process in the local courts. It
is the price for which they (British
subjects) must pay" (44).

Then there is the question of the
exact limits of a treaty port. The
boundaries of such port are defined by
the customs authorities for the en-
forcement of the port and shipping
regulations, but it is still unsettled
how far these limits extend for the
purposes of foreign trade and com-
merce.

On April 10, 1908, the Waichiao
addressed the foreign diplomatic body
as follows:—"In none of the treaties

has it been clearly expressed how the
limits of a 'treaty port' and

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



China And The Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 6)
or 2½% *ad valorem* if duty-free. But within the area included in an international concession or settlement, such dues will not be collected (50).
In the "Mackay" treaty of September 5, 1902, the Chinese government undertakes to abolish the *li-kin* so soon as all treaty powers will likewise act upon the engagements of Great Britain. In return for this abolition as well as compensation for the consequent loss of revenue, imported foreign goods will pay a surtax of 7½% *ad valorem*, or a total of 12½% (51). So far, however, only the United States and Japan have

agreed to be similarly bound as Great Britain; therefore, pending the consent of the other treaty states, the accomplishment of this reform must yet be deferred. In the interests of domestic as well as international trade, all inland taxation should be discarded, but the revenue accruing from foreign imports must first be able to replace its abolition. For the alien merchant it has been suggested that, given larger rights of trade and residence, etc., they might consent to a tariff increase from five to fifteen per cent (52). But unfortunately, the alien's rights of extraterritoriality follow him wherever he goes, and an extension of the areas reserved for foreign trade and residence will still further exempt him from the jurisdiction of the local authorities. There-

fore the inducement in the form of augmented surtax must needs be attractive, if China is to close with the bargain, pending the abolition of extraterritoriality. At any rate, until further agreement it is only fair and equitable that the present duties should be reconverted, not according to the prices ruling in 1897-1899, but according to those obtaining today, in order to raise them to an effective 5%.

Withdrawal of Legation Guards, etc.
It will be remembered that the object of the establishment of the legation guards and international garrisons was to prevent a recurrence of the "Boxer" outrages in 1900. Such precautions are now no longer necessary, since the Chinese have long awakened to a sense of their international obligations and also demonstrated in this war, when such troops have been considerably reduced, that they are quite capable of looking after the safety and security of the foreign legations. These guards and garrisons should therefore be withdrawn as early as is convenient, so that in accordance with the Japanese treaty of 1903, Peking may forthwith be thrown open to international trade and residence. Besides, all alien post-offices in the country should likewise be withdrawn, for China has since March 1, 1914, entered the Universal Postal Union. The act of admitting a new member into the Union presupposes a recognition of the efficiency of its system on the part of its co-signatories or co-accessories; under the circumstances, there is no valid reason for the further existence of such alien institutions.
Finally, all territories leased from China in 1898 should be restored, since the circumstances which had

called them into existence have fundamentally altered. When Germany occupied Kiaochow, Russia secured the Liaotung peninsula for twenty-five years in order to protect its own interests. The position of the latter was deemed fraught with evil, so Great Britain demanded a foothold in Weihaiwei "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia." The "balance of power," it was claimed, must be maintained; France consequently obtained a similar privilege in Kwang-chow-wan for ninety-nine years, namely, as long as Kiaochow should continue in the occupation of its usufructuary. In other words, the lessees were mutually jealous and suspicious of one another and, therefore, each sought at China's expense to safeguard its own security. Today, however, all this has changed. The Teuton is no longer in possession of his tenement, and England, France and Russia are now so many allies and comrades in arms bringing the Outlaw of Europe to justice and retribution. As to Kiaochow, it has already been agreed between China and Japan (53) that it would at the end of the war be feoffed to the former, who would then throw it open as a free port to international trade and residence. The corner-stone of the legend of "balance of power" has disappeared, and with it likewise the artificial props for its support. Accordingly, these leases should forthwith be cancelled. *Cessante ratione, cessat lex ipsa.*

(To be concluded in tomorrow's CHINA PRESS)
41. The foreign missionary, however, may also reside in the interior.
42. See the writer's articles in the Peking Gazette, Dec. 27, 1916, Jan. 25, 1917, and THE CHINA PRESS, Jan. 30, 1917, protesting against the Japanese establishment of their own police-stations in South Manchuria as well as within the Chinese city of Amoy on the pretext of better control and protection of their nationals.
43. Foreign Powers and Jurisdiction of the British Crown, 135.
44. 1895 Appeal Cases, 657.
45. U. S. For. Rel., 1908, 143-145. The rule of the 100 li is, however, not recognised for trading purposes,

although in 1907, in the case of Kau Ching-tong, the Chinese representative of a Japanese firm, who had been arrested in Shanghai outside the limits of the foreign settlements on a charge of violating a Chinese law relating to the transport of tribute rice, the Japanese consul-general attempted unsuccessfully to justify it for the prisoner's protection. To his contention the governor of Chekiang replied as follows:—"This 100 Chinese li is a general rule found in the treaties made by China with the foreign nations. It refers only to the case of a foreigner going out on an excursion, and does not mean that the ports open to foreign trade themselves extend in all directions 100 li beyond their actual limits. Yet your communication states that in accordance with the established rule, the limits of a port open to foreign trade extend 100 li from the foreign settlements in all directions." Moreover, it seems to be quite irrelevant to invoke the special rule regulating the excursions of foreigners in a case of the arrest of a Chinese subject within Chinese jurisdiction."—Koo, Status of Aliens in China (1912), 249-250.

46. Art. 12, British 1902. Cf. Art. 15, American 1903; art. 11, Japanese 1903; art. 10, Swedish 1908; art. 3, Japanese 1915.
47. Thus Sweden will also follow suit "as soon as all other treaty powers have agreed" so to do.
48. "The new regime has introduced changes in the judicial system, and there has been some improvement in the administration of justice—The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on Mar. 23, 1912."—Statesman's Year Book, 1916, 792.
49. Sir Robert Hart, Essays on the Chinese Question (1900), 143-146.
50. Art. 1, sec. 3, British 1876.
51. Art. 8, British 1902.
52. Lord Charles Bessford, Break-Up of China, 1900, 405.
53. Exchange of Notes, May 25, 1915. According to Art. 1 of the treaty signed on the same day, "the

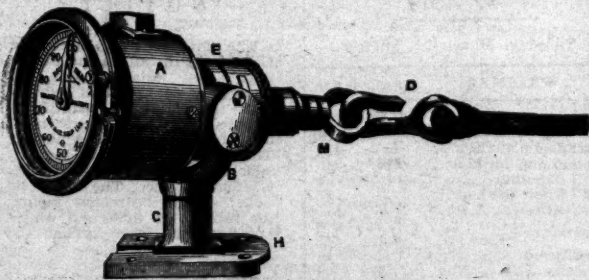
Chinese Government agrees to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung." The reduction of Tsingtau being the joint enterprise of England and Japan, this treaty will no doubt be reviewed at the post-bellum conference.

No One Indispensable
"He did not possess the gift of deputing work to others," writes Mr. C. K. Shorter, in the Sphere, concerning the late Mr. Reginald Smith, the

publisher. "This belief that one is indispensable has brought many men to grief in middle age. After fifty-five years of age a man may possess invaluable qualities in controlling an organisation. His experience and his knowledge are usually priceless—at least up to seventy, even later—and I have often thought that the regulation was absurd which in the Civil Service demanded a man's retirement at sixty or at least at sixty-five. "But a wise man will learn the art of deputing a great part of the detail of his business. He must eliminate from his composition certain elements of conceit, and I might almost say, jealousy, which are often part of the equipment of a brilliant man of business."

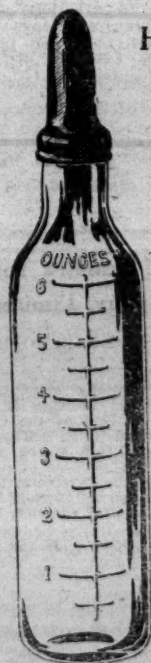
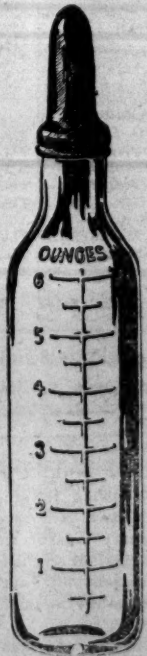
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CHILDREN

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AGENTS.Always the best
dance music
—VictrolaPerfect music for every dance
occasion — whether the most
formal or the most informal.Victrola dance music always
has a "dancy" quality that gives
wings to your feet. Always the
most popular and most melodious
selections—always played by mu-
sicians skilled in the music of
the dance.Ask us about any terms on
Victrolas. \$15 to \$400.

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Insulating Compounds.

CLEAR BAKING
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BLACK PAINT."MEGGERLAC" Compounds stand a much
greater voltage and consequently are more durable
than any other makeGUARANTEED EFFICIENCY.
NO MORE BREAKDOWNS.

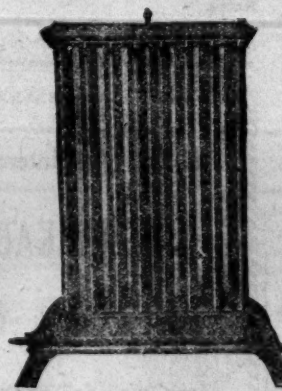
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 20, 1917.
Money and Bullion Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 81 1/4 = Tls. 1.22 @ 7.25 =
Mex. \$1.69
Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 72.2
S'hai Gold Bars: 975 touch...
Bar Silver... 1815
Copper Cash... 5.96
Sovereigns:
Biding rate @ 3/4 = Tls. 5.96
Exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$ 8.22
Peking Bar... 302
Native Interest... .02

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 36 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s...
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2
Consols... f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 8-4 1/2
London... Demand 3-4 1/2
India... (nominal) T.T. 24 1/2
Paris... T.T. 46 1/2
Paris... Demand 470
New York... T.T. 80 1/2
New York... Demand 80 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 70 1/2
Japan... T.T. 63 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 199

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Ctds. 3-5 1/2
London... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-4 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Ctds. 3-6 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-5 1/2
Paris... 4 m-s. 48 1/2
New York... 4 m-s. 82 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR MARCH.
£1=HK. Tls. 5.12
HK. Tls. 1=Francs 5.43
" 1=Marks 14.44
Gold £1=HK. Tls. 1.08
HK. Tls. 1=Yen 1.81
" 1=Ruppes 2.93
" 1=Rouble 3.23
" 1=Mex. \$1.50
†Nominal.

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, March 20, 1917.
Official
Central Stores 6% Debs. Tls. 80.00
Langkats Tls. 18.50
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.75
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 87.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.50
Trams "B" Tls. 76.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 7.75
Semambus Tls. 1.50

Sharebrokers' Association

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, March 20, 1917.
Direct
Semagagas Tls. 1.00 cash
Gula Tls. 7.75 cash
Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.60 cash
Shanghai Club 6% Debs.
Tls. 90.00 cash

SHIPOWNERS PERTURBED

Landslides in Culbra Cut Interfere
With Shipping Traffic
British shipowners are much concerned about the frequent stoppages of traffic in the Panama Canal, as the delays to their vessels, which represent more than half the tonnage using the waterway, involve them in heavy expense. Apparently the engineers cannot guarantee the cessation of landslides in Culbra cut, and underwriters are beginning to fear serious damage may yet be caused. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation, several shipping companies have decided not to send their steamers by the new route until navigation prospects are more satisfactory. The loss of revenue is a serious matter for the American authorities, and their Navy Department is also becoming anxious lest the Canal be blocked at a critical period. It is, therefore, suggested that the Nicaraguan route should be opened up, or that separate fleets should be built for the Atlantic and the Pacific.

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

MANCHURIA GETS
A GLASS FACTORY

Railway Company Plans To Develop Rich Veins Of Silica

It is learned that the South Manchuria Railway Company is inaugurating a glass manufactory in Manchuria in view of the rich veins of silica which are being discovered in many parts of Manchuria. It is said that Mr. Tsukuda, one of the directors of the company, who is now in Tokio, is conferring with the rest of the Board and the government authorities about the realization of the new scheme. For some years past it has been persistently reported that it would be advisable to start the glass business in Manchuria as silica, which is one of the principal raw materials for glass manufactory, lies in large deposits in many parts of the railway's zones in South Manchuria. An expert was despatched to Europe recently by the South Manchuria Railway Company to investigate the advisability of starting a glass manufactory on the strength of the presence of the silica veins. The plan now proposed is that a factory on a small scale be established as an adjunct to the company's Central Industrial Laboratory for the purpose of turning out sheet glass. If the operations are successful the factory will be enlarged so as to make it possible to exploit the whole deposits in Manchuria.

The Kapayang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.

The Directors of this company have decided to recommend a final dividend of 20% (Twenty per cent), making a total of 40% (Forty per cent) for the year ended December 31, 1916.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
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TRADE WITH JAPAN
NOW \$291,000,000

Development of Cotton Manufactures Eliminates America's Cloth Trade With China

BALANCE IS AGAINST U. S.
Reaches \$73,000,000, Although America's Exports Increase 136p.c. and Imports 73p.c.

(From the New York Times)
Japan, in 1916 rolled up a trade balance against the United States of \$73,000,000, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. This was done in a period when trade between the two countries practically doubled. Exports to Japan in the year increased 136 per cent, while the imports here gained 73 per cent. The total value of the trade both ways in 1916 was \$291,000,000 against \$154,000,000 in 1913, the former high-record year. The trade with all Asia showed very large gains in 1916, the exports to that continent (except the \$166,000,000 sent to Asiatic Russia for transfer thence to Russia in Europe) was \$721,000,000 in 1916, against \$411,000,000 in 1915, and \$365,000,000 in 1914, while the imports from Asia were \$517,000,000, against \$308,000,000 in 1915. The greatest growth, however, in American-Asiatic trade was with Japan, to which the exports were \$109,000,000, against \$46,000,000 in 1915, and \$42,000,000 in 1914. The imports from Japan in 1916 aggregated \$182,000,000, against \$108,000,000 in 1915 and \$106,000,000 in 1914.

The bank's compilation showed that Japan's development of the cotton manufacturing industry had in the short space of three years practically eliminated the United States as an exporter of cotton cloths to China. Japan's exports of cotton manufactures increased rapidly, having been \$6,000,000 in the eleven months of 1916 for which statistics were available, against \$4,000,000 in the same months of 1915 and \$57,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914. About 60 per cent of Japan's exports of cotton manufactures went to China, to which American exports of cotton cloths in 1916 fell to less than \$200,000, against \$8,015,194 in 1913. Of the raw cotton used by Japan, about 25 per cent comes from the United States, and the remainder chiefly from India.

Commenting upon the year's foreign trade between the United States and Japan, the bank said: "Manufacturing material forms by far the largest part of the exchanges between the two countries. Raw cotton formed, in fact, nearly one-half of our exports to Japan, while raw silk formed nearly two-thirds of our imports from that country. In fact, the United States took a very large proportion of Japan's available silk in 1916, her official figures showing that of her total raw silk exports, amounting to \$120,000,000 in the eleven months ending with November, 1916, no less than \$100,000,000 worth was sent to the United States. Other important articles forming the trade between the two countries were about \$2,000,000 worth of pig copper, sent from Japan to the United States; \$6,000,000 worth of tea, \$6,000,000 worth of silk fabrics, and over \$5,000,000 worth of soyabean oil. On our side, exports to Japan, other than cotton, included over \$1,000,000 worth of structural iron and steel; \$2,500,000 worth of tin plates, over \$1,000,000 worth of pipes and fittings, nearly \$2,000,000 worth of sole leather, \$2,000,000 worth of illuminating oil, and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of paraffine and considerable quantities of bar iron and steel. "This new demand of Japan upon the United States for manufacturing material is a result of the very great increase in the manufacturing industry of that country since the war, and especially in 1916. The industry of Japan is apparently found Japan its most convenient source of supply for manufactures and her exports to Asia as a whole in the eleven months ending with November amounted to \$225,000,000, against \$154,000,000 in 1915, and \$126,000,000 in 1914."

HONGKONG INSC. CO.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on 28th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1916, of a dividend of \$27.00 per share amounting to \$216,000; to pass \$15,000 to credit of Re-insurance Fund; \$108,140.51 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$467,507.73 in respect of the year 1916.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
Chartered	\$640 B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ord.	Tls. 5 1/2 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Tungshing	\$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 360
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	1038. 9d.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 16 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 3 B.
Oriental Cons.	278. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Welshelw Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 145
International	Tls. 105
International Pref.	Tls. 78 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 68
Oriental	Tls. 80
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 44
Kung Yik	Tls. 120
Tungshing	Tls. 13 B.
Tungshing Pref.	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tils.	Tls. 22
China Sugar	\$119 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$92 1/2 B.
Crawford	\$25
Mourie	\$8 1/2 B.
Watson	\$8 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30 1/2
Satu Anam 1916	Tls. 1.00
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.32 1/2
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.35
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapayan	Tls. 1.10
Karun	Tls. 27 S.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 16
Kroewok Java	Tls. 10 S.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3.90 B.
Ropah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Semagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7 B.
Semambus	Tls. 1 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai	Tls. 15
Shanghai Kieba	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Tanjing	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15
Tebong	Tls. 23
Ulobri	Tls. 2.40 B.
Zingbe	Tls. 6 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Ash	\$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76 Sa.
Shanghai Ore	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 80
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT
The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnboesch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 19 was 81 tons."

News Brevities
The Tsonhua Snpao says that President Li Yuan-hung has been pleased to grant Miss Stinson a sum of \$3,000 and a silver cup in appreciation of her flights in Peking.

Mr. G. Jack, of the Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd., has followed the example of a hundred other local men and left Tientsin on 16th inst. to offer his services at the front. Mr. Jack was for some years in the Army Service Corps and should prove a useful man again.—C.C.

Mr. R. A. Lawson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, is leaving for home next month and will offer his services to the British Government. Mr. Lawson, it will be remembered, won the Hankow Lawn Bowls Championship in 1915, and is the present champion of the Shanghai Golf Club.

The Dutch flag was hoisted over the German Post Office at the corner of Foochow and Szechuen Roads yesterday.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S
CLUB GETS FLAG AND
IS PROMISED A GAVEL

Prof. Bates Describes Bazaar Held at Boston For Allies' War Funds

The omission by the American Woman's Club, referred to by a visitor at the last meeting—that they did not display an American flag—has very quickly been remedied. At yesterday's gathering, at the Palace Hotel, there was a large ensign artistically draped on the wall and there it will be whenever the Club meets.

This flag is the gift of Mrs. Sammons, wife of the Consul-General, to whom eloquent thanks were expressed. The Club is going further. Immediately Mrs. Holt awakened them to the fact that there was something missing, the members opened a fund to supply the want and, with this money, they will now purchase a standard for decorative purposes, reserving Mrs. Sammons' gift for the use to which it was put yesterday.

By the time the Club meets again, it will probably be enriched by still another gift. Yesterday, the members were to have been addressed by Mrs. C. H. Eager, of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, who had a special message from Mrs. Cowles, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This lady was unable to attend, having contracted a severe cold, but she lent the Club for the day a chairman's gavel, which had been presented to her by the Dickens Club of Boston, of which she is a member. Some of the members were privileged to hear one of their number quietly assert that a gavel was an essential in the organization, which would very soon have one of its own.

An interesting address was given by Professor Bates, who has been connected for several years with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He dwelt mainly on the great opportunity the Club had to stimulate the spirit of patriotism.

By special request, he also told something about the Bazaar Dally, which he edited during the ten days' bazaar held in Boston for the benefit of the Allies' war relief funds. In this work he had as assistants William Dean Howells, Agnes Repplier, Kate D. Wiggin and other well-known literary people.

The general part of the afternoon's program was in charge of Mrs. P. P. Roberts, the Club Librarian, whose special object was to get the new and old members better acquainted with each other, which has proved unusually difficult this year, on account of the large number of new members—there are over sixty to date. Thus, the greater part of the time was of a social order, with Mrs. Roberts presiding.

Mrs. Gordon S. Morse again delighted the company with her brilliant violin playing. Miss Tuttle gave an original reading of "Uncle Remus on the war," which was very much enjoyed and Mrs. Darnall contributed a pianoforte solo.

Three reading circles are being formed within the Club and arrangements were completed to get these going. The one for the study of the thirty books of great fiction, sent in by Dr. Claxton, head of the Bureau of Education, Washington, will commence at Mrs. Lobingier's home, on Friday next, the 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m. The American literature group will meet next Wednesday, at the same hour, at Mrs. P. L. Bryant's, No. 5 Jinkee Road and the section for the study of great literary Bibles at the same time and place.

The ladies of the American School were the tea hostesses, namely: Miss Frances Adams, Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Beebe, Miss Margaret Kloss, Mrs. R. R. McKeown, Miss Bertha Pufford, Miss Amy Rhodes, Miss Janet Rosbrook, Miss Frances Russell, Miss Lillian Thomson, Mrs. S. E. Smith and Mrs. Woodbridge.

There were sixteen tables, all decorated with shamrocks painted in water-colors by the children attending the school. Past and present officers of the Club presided at the tables.

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The Dutch flag was hoisted over the German Post Office at the corner of Foochow and Szechuen Roads yesterday.

BARRIE THRILLS AT HOPE
OF ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

Tells An American Writer It Would Be Greater Than The War Itself

London, February 15.—At a recent meeting at the American Business Men's Club in London Isaac F. Marcossan told the story of a remark made to him by Sir James M. Barrie. They were smoking by the fire and discussing the war when Barrie said: "I have been stirred and thrilled by these recent events more than I have ever been in my life. Have you stopped to think what it means to have the two great English speaking communities at last fighting together for a common cause, linked together in a great crusade of humanity against inhumanity? Why, it is greater than the war itself!"

Later Sir James wrote a letter from which I am permitted to make the following extract: "All my politics could be summed up in a line: that every child born into the world should have an equal chance. I mean the children of all nations, with no exception. It has always seemed to me that a true alliance between America and Britain would go further to bring this about than anything else that can happen in the world; and that is what I meant when I said to Marcossan that our two nations working together would be to me greater than the war itself."

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Miss D. D. Brown.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Tientsin:—Mr. Russell, For Chefoo:—Miss Tompkinson.
Per C. N. s.s. Chenan for Canton:—Mrs. and Miss Twing and Mr. H. W. Kees, For Hongkong:—Mrs. Sanderson and 2 children, Mrs. Fraser, Miss C. Snow, Messrs. H. C. C. Hansen, Drengsrud and Wing Sang-lee.

Launch Services

TODAY
The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Shingyang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

19.—The depression passes over Japan and makes away rapidly on the Pacific. The high pressures come back in China. Normal monsoon. Fair weather.
20.—Weather very fine, at Shanghai. Hoar frost. Breezes from N.W. The pressure rises to the normal level.

Tuesday, March 20, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	763.03	766.70
" " inches.	30.12	30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-4.7	-4.01
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-2.65	-2.01
Direction.	SSW	SSW
Wind. Kilom. per hour.	23	25
" Miles.	14.3	15.5
Temperature. Cent.	6.2	8.3
" Fahrenheit.	43.2	47.0
Humidity. %	92	87
Relat. sity 6-10.	10	4
Rainfall mm.	0	0
Natallimoes	00.3	—

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WE ACT as the purchaser's representative and secure for him those investment securities best suited to his particular needs.

THE WISE INVESTMENT of money is not simply a question of safety; nor, on the other hand, is it merely a matter of income. It is in reality a combination of the two.

WHICH COUNTS MOST?—The comfort of knowing that your funds are safely and wisely invested, or the anxiety of hazarding the savings of years in the futile search of a short cut to fortune?

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 KIANSEE RD., PHONE 90

Wells Fargo & Company EXPRESS

Express Service
Throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico and Salvador.

CHEAPEST MEANS OF PACKAGE TRANSPORTATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Freight Service
Import and Export. Through combined car service on Imports at lowest rates.

Money Orders
At current exchange rates. Premium—0.30 per

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits, Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

CapitalFr. 48,000,000
ReservesFr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital£15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 11s. 000,000
Silver18,500,000
.....\$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors£15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Canton, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hioilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid)55,000,000

Reserve Fund24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan, Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dairen, etc.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital\$ 300,000.00

Reserves\$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

CapitalFrance 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up30,000,000

Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Fochow, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsinan, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits\$3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilts 60,000,000 (about £6,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Guilts 9,925,481 (about £927,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: RAVASTA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Batavia, Bencoolen, Soerabaya, Rangoon, Penang, Tientsin, etc.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850

Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

SUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital£1,000,000

Subscribed Capital1,120,000

Paid-up Capital562,500

Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

555

Sumitomo Bank, Limited

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimomaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker: LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED.

New York Banker: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

AntiochusMar. 5

Atsuta MaruFeb. 13

CarmarthenshireJan. 22

City of CorinthFeb. 20

Hitachi MaruFeb. 25

Iyo MaruMar. 11

Suwa MaruJan. 29

Tsuruga MaruFeb. 13

For Marseilles, etc.

CordillereFeb. 21

GeminiFeb. 8

PorthosFeb. 3

For New York

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 21	5.00	New York via Panama	Tokyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	5.00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidokawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 23	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 22	9.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki	Pollava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 24	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 30	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 20	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 21	A. 4.	Poochow	Hsiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	A. 4.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtai	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	D. L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
.. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 22	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	10.3	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D. L.	Swatow	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D. L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D. L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D. L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D. L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 21	9.0	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	A. M.	Tientsin direct	Amoy	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	..	Chowangtau	Kiangping	Chi.	K. M. A.
.. 21	..	Tientsin direct	Wangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 21	..	Vladivostok	Pollava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 23	11.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 24	D. L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 21	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Kiangto	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	M. N.	..	Ngankia	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Hankow	Kiangto	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 20	..	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 20	Foochow	Hsiao	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kiangting	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	831	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 20	Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1368	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2720	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2789	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Mar 11	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	KND
Mar 19	Swatow	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. & A. Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. & A. Co.	10 p
Mar 19	Japan	Fushimi maru	6874	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Mar 18	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Mar 18	Chinwangtau	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Mar 19	Japan	Kumano maru	2651	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
Mar 19	Hongkong	Kwangtai	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLEB
July 30	Hankow	Melie	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLEB
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melie	406	Am.	S. O. P. Co.	SOOW
Mar 17	Hankow	Pacific	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 18	..	Romany	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	11 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 14	Japan	St. Rode	3139	Br.	Dodwell	BI
Mar 19	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	WVGW
Mar 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNFV
Mar 10	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 18	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Mar 17	Dainy	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Mar 7	Moji	Upoli	709	Jap.	N. S. S. Co.	YTPDW
Mar 19	Hankow	Wuchang	1739	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findeison, will leave on Friday, the 23rd instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 23rd inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's s.s. Sinkiang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hohow, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Sunday, the 25th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kallan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Kiangping March 21 For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kallan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping March 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Paoting, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Saturday, the 24th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PERING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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U. S. MAIL LINE

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "ECUADOR"

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representatives. Agents.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)

Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd. Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China. Shanghai Agents: The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	514	Brumby
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
P&OB	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quilros	Am g-b.	350	6	..	Hanson
JP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	244	6	29	Timberlake
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	326	6	86	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1532	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinling left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtau for Shanghai on Sunday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Suwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao on Sunday, at 9 p.m.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dainy and Chefoo yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking from Swatow is expected to arrive here today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene will leave Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
 30,625 Tons
 will be despatched from
 Wousung
 for
Manila and Hongkong
 to be followed by
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
 and subsequent sailings of these
 steamers.
 For further particulars apply to
**Canadian Pacific Ocean
 Services, Limited**
 Car. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
 Tel. 181-182

S.A.A.C. BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Second Preliminaries will be held at Chang Su-Ho Gardens on April 4th at 9.15 p.m. The winners of the First and Second Preliminaries will be eligible for the Finals which will be held on April 18th. Contestants are invited to send their names to Messrs. Squires & Bingham, 17a Nanking Road.

THE COMPETITION IS OPEN TO ALL AMATEURS

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)
CAPITAL \$6,000,000
 In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency full paid)

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
 The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
 The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

The Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch)

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at 5.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1917; all Englishmen are invited to be present.

Members of the Society who are willing to serve on the General Committee are requested to send in their names to the undersigned not later than the 24th of March, 1917, and Members wishing to propose any Resolution are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary by the same date.

E. A. G. MAY,
 Hon. Secretary,
 Care of Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 8 and 11

BILL SMITH

WHEN THE "BOY"
 BRINGS YOU
 OTHER THAN
 CRAWFORD'S
 "SPECIAL RESERVE"
 SEND HIM
 BACK.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
 Wine Merchants

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Weihsen, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源昌), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮紹山, 王紹波). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings. Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源昌), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
 Yee Ngoh Ming 奚萬銘
 Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
 Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
 Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtau, Weihsen, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
 Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣
 Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED to rent, suite of offices. Centrally situated, from April 1. Phone West 554.

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUGHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.



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KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.

Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each

Chew! Chew! Chew

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. Commencing Friday, March 23rd

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 23 & 24 The Latest Adelphi Success "HIGH JINKS"	March 29 & 30 The Phenomenal Record-Breaker "MR. MANHATTAN" From the Prince of Wales' Theatre
March 26 & 27 The Phenomenal Alhambra Success "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"	March 31 The Recent Adelphi Success "TINA"
March 28 "THE MERRY WIDOW"	April 2 & 3 The Latest Gaiety Success "THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

BOOKING now open at MOUTRIE'S

13083

Born 1915.

Still Existing.



Widler & Company
 Chungking, West China.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST. An Airedale terrier. Finder will be rewarded (if necessary) on returning same to H. H. Girardet, 7 Hankow Road.

13120 M 21

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2426

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1917, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,000,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on June 30, 1922, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 600,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 14 for due publication.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 8, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2429

THE Special Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 21, 1916, will re-assemble in the Town Hall on March 21, 1917, at 2.15 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee, appointed by the Council in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution III passed on March 21, 1916, be received and adopted and that the Bye-laws therein recommended for adoption be passed and approved in substitution for the Bye-laws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive and XLII attached to the Land Regulations which are hereby repealed.

Proposed by E. S. LITTLE,

Seconded by W. McMURRAY,

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 10, 1917.

13046

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

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Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

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Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

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THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

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13148 M 23

TO LET, two furnished flats, verandah, bathroom, kitchen attached. Rent Tls. 25, Tls. 30, piano, lights, taxes, water included. 8 Ward Road.

13153 M 25

TO LET. Nicely furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, with hot and cold water, light and attendance, near Bund. No board. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

13144 M 21

TO LET, in private English family, two furnished bedrooms, facing south, with or without board, located near Yates Road. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

13109 M 21

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by an experienced Chinese clerk, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Good references or security. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

13134 M 21

WANTED by young lady, position as companion. No objection to travel. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

13125 M 22

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenotypist. State nationality, age, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

13155 M 22

WANTED, girl for dancing and posing act. Experience unnecessary but preferred. Good figure essential. Good salary, all expenses. Year's contract, additional two if satisfactory. Apply personally, Crawley, Victoria Theater; 10.30-12.23.

13137 M 22

WANTED, stenography and typing after office hours, Saturdays, Sundays. Competent American woman. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

13188 M 25

WANTED stenographer. Must be experienced. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

13130 M 22

WANTED, a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

13105 M 23

WANTED immediately, Comptroller (educated preferred) to finance and take charge of a newly established business, on salary and commission. Permanent position to the right man. For particulars apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

13067 M 23

EDUCATIONAL

WIRELESS telegraphy class for beginners opening soon. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

13152 M 23

JAPANESE LESSONS wanted for an hour each evening. Replies, stating previous experience and terms, which must be moderate, to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

13152 M 23

EXPERIENCED TEACHER (Chinese) in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, wishes to find foreign pupils. Lessons explained with English or Chinese. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

13156 M 22

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

13126 M 26

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time for more pupils in morning and evening. Apply to Mr. Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.

13101 M 22

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

13089 M 20

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally) desires to take lessons in French conversation and piano. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

13068 M 24

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WANTED immediately, a house or flat for office, on or near the Bund. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

13154 M 22

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a very fine concert grand piano, by Bluthner, Leipzig, of medium size, imported 4 years ago, and well looked after. May be tried on application to R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7-8 French Bund. Telephone No. 4240.

13151 M 27

WELL-FURNISHED boarding house for sale. Ten rooms. Close to town. Price moderate. For particulars, apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

13147 M 21

FOR SALE, French landaulette, 4-cylinder motor-car, all complete and in splendid running order. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

13127 M 22

FOR SALE: American Sole Leather, heavy sides, Bear brand, average 28 lbs. For terms, etc., please apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

13149 M 23

RUBBER-TYRED richa for sale, in excellent condition. Only used few times. \$70. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

13145 M 26

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13133 M 22

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13131 M 22